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CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
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Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1864.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS!

150,000 COPIES SOLD.

Issues of the Campaign—The Convention Pamphlet—Campaign Songs.

We have issued a second edition of the campaign document entitled "Issues of the Campaign—Shall the North vote for a Disunion Peace," with the following new and valuable matter:

I. Senator Douglas on the War—The last Letter he ever wrote, addressed to Virgil Hickox, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Illinois.

II. The South responsible for the War—Extract from the Speech of Alexander H. Stephens, now Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, before the Georgia Legislature, in 1861.

III. General Sherman's Letter to the Mayor of Atlanta.

This document is divided into the following heads:

CONTENTS.

Historical Review—Who are Responsible for the War?—The Rebellion at its Last Gasp—The Great Issue—National Union Platform Adopted at Baltimore, June 7, 1864—National Democratic Platform adopted at Chicago, August 30, 1864—The Meaning of the Democratic Platform—Washington Hunt's Resolution—"The Basis of a Federal States"—General McClellan's Letter of Acceptance—The Meaning of Peace in Disunion—Secretary Benjamin's Letter—An official declaration that the South will have Disunion or nothing—General Grant on the War—His Letter to Hon. E. B. Washburne—George H. Pendleton and his Disloyal Record—Mr. Pendleton in favor of letting the Rebels go in Peace—Mr. Pendleton a State Rights' Man—Mr. Pendleton says the People cannot Amend the Constitution so as to Abolish Slavery—General Barnard's Review of General McClellan's Campaign on the Peninsula—Senator Douglas on the War—The last Letter he ever wrote—The South Responsible for the War—Speech of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens—Important Letter from Gen. Sherman.

This comprehensive document, embracing the platforms of both parties, the letters of Gen. McClellan, Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, Secretary Benjamin, and Senator Douglas, and many other documents of vital interest not found in any other publication, forms a pamphlet of sixteen pages, and will be sent by Express at Two Dollars per hundred.

THE NEWS.

The military situation continues as reported in our previous issue. The threatening rebel movements across the Arkansas line into Missouri, under Price, and against Gen. Sherman's communications at Pulaski and other points in Tennessee, under Wheeler and Forrest, are now unmasked as the rebel programme, a desperate measure to seek diversion from the operations of Sherman, and to give occupation to troops in the Northwest, which would otherwise be sent [illegible] greatly needed to strengthen our [illegible] operations in Georgia and Virginia. From Missouri the rumors are voluminous, but not particularly exciting, because abundantly allayed by the evident fact that Gen. Rosecrans is doing all that is needed to bring defeat and ruin upon Price and his horde. Troops are being raised and poured in in large numbers. St. Louis has laid aside apathy, and her streets echo to the tread of the gathering forces. Whatever be the rebel plans, whether to move forward to St. Louis, or bear eastward and seize Cape Girardeau, with a view to crossing into Illinois, [illegible] part of the rebel programme will be checked. Our gunboats are watching along the river to prevent the latter movement, and in Price's rear, Mower and Steele's forces are [illegible] a vision of judgment which will chastise and punish this rebel audacity, and make their ruin the more complete from their having come North to court it.

From Nashville the dispatches give important details of the rebel raid on Sherman's communications, and make it very likely that [illegible] sharp fighting will be required to turn the rebels back defeated. Gen. Rousseau is a cautious but vigorous fighter, and will choose best the time and place to punish Wheeler and Forrest. It is undeniable that this rebel raid is chosen at a time that [illegible] their plans. We were shown a letter from the front yesterday which says that the [illegible] river was never so low this summer, [illegible] easily fordable at numerous points, thus depriving our army of the co-operation of the gunboats.

[illegible] in the interim of filling our armies [illegible] the results of the draft, and volunteering under the present call, the loyal North [illegible] can send fresh from their brief term of [illegible] in the field her One Hundred Day men, with hands just unloosed from the [illegible]. At the call of the Government they will clasp their weapons once more [illegible] demonstrate a wonderful good fortune [illegible] the loyal cause in the fact of the existence of this organized force at this juncture. [illegible] and Sherman will not pause, nor need [illegible] look behind them. The loyal North [illegible] send men to hold the fields won by the [illegible] of our now advanced lines. It will be [illegible] that several of our Illinois hundred [illegible] regiments have been sent to [illegible] Louis, while the same organizations in Indiana and Ohio will be ordered down across Tennessee to strengthen [illegible]. All is going on well, and the [illegible] armies will be wasted all the faster [illegible] their having increased the wearing sur[illegible]

[illegible] in Tennessee and Missouri the rebel [illegible] are vigorously pursuing a system of [illegible] conscription; and this will prove [illegible] valuable recruiting agency for us. Multitudes of men are pouring into our lines to [illegible] tyranny, and encouraged to [illegible] our ranks to drive back the invaders of [illegible] homes, for both in Tennessee and Missouri [illegible] confidence in the Union cause has [illegible] space. But with all these aspects it [illegible] not do for loyal men to be misled into [illegible] or foolish confidence by the present [illegible] tokens. The demand of the hour [illegible] men, more men, and the need is made [illegible] by the desperate attempts of our [illegible] enemy.

[illegible] dispatches elsewhere published, from Ma[illegible] Sherman, give the official brand of [illegible] to the rumors eagerly circulated [illegible] disloyal channels, charging inhumanity and cruelty upon our officers in carrying out the recent order of Gen. Sherman removing all civilians from Atlanta. The [illegible] of all evidence to the contrary is furnished in a letter from a prominent officer in [illegible] Major Gen. Hood's staff, and from [illegible] Mayor of Atlanta, who bear testimony to the kindness and care [illegible] by our officers in the performance of the most delicate, difficult [illegible] necessary duties the war has yet entailed [illegible] wearing the United States uniform. [illegible] Little Mackerel press will of course continue to publish and harp upon the calumny, [illegible] the least possible notice of these [illegible]. Fortunately, sufficient suspicion has been awakened by the suspicious [illegible] of rebel and Northern secesh [illegible], that the public now more than ever [illegible] to know the truth. In this instance it [illegible] plainly evident that the Northern allies of [illegible] rebellion in their zeal to blame General [illegible] have run away from the support of [illegible] Southern allies.

[illegible] Sol. Meredith, than whom a more [illegible] loyal man does not exist, has [illegible] a very difficult task—no less [illegible] carrying on the war in Western Kentucky [illegible] the Kentucky rebels. Perhaps [illegible] them good advisers. Doubtless, [illegible] "molasses will catch more flies [illegible] vinegar," but whether honey is strong [illegible] physic for the rebellion Gen. Meredith's experiment will demonstrate.

[illegible] foreign news by the City of Baltimore [illegible]. How do loyal McClellan men [illegible] London Times' sketch of the Chicago [illegible], and the programme? Is it [illegible] the Rothschild organ could be [illegible] the intent and purpose of a [illegible] cost them many shekels, [illegible] their American agent [illegible] relative was set to engineer? [illegible] Times' article when it comes to [illegible] make a powerful campaign document [illegible] will be a mirror the Little Mack[illegible] largely love to look into.

[illegible] York dispatches are full of interest [illegible] bulk of our readers, for few are [illegible] the fall of gold, and the con[illegible] in the general market. Mul[illegible] will realize, better than [illegible] closing phrase of Hood's [illegible] gold [illegible] and heavy to hold." [illegible] let it drop, and some will [illegible] that the fall is a direct symbol [illegible] in the Government, [illegible] men will everywhere hail.

It should be remembered, however, that a very heavy and pressing demand for gold to pay duties, has long awaited just this fall. Millions of dollars' worth of goods imported, have been for months held in bond, which the owners are anxious to release, and under this demand the gold market will not yet find its bottom entirely out.

A substitute broker named J. W. Ford, engaged in running the guard with recruits from Chicago to New York, found his way into Camp Douglas yesterday with a suddenness which gave a severe shock to his nervous system. We understand that the other prisoners in the camp refuse to associate with him, but he will not be lonesome this winter if the authorities succeed in laying their hands on the score or more of his kidney whom they are after. A more brazen and unprincipled set of scoundrels than those who have been engaged in our midst running off recruits to the Eastern States, who, by virtue of their residence ought to count upon our quota, never infested our city. It has been suggested that they be impressed summarily into the military service, but a moment's reflection will convince any one that they are not fit to associate with soldiers. Camp Douglas is the place for them. Our citizens owe it to themselves to expose every instance and operator of the kind, a weeding out process which has been too long delayed.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday says Governor Dennison accepts the appointment to succeed Montgomery Blair in the Postmaster Generalship.

Our marine column, elsewhere, contains the heart-rendering details of the loss of the brig Sultan, which struck a bar off Cleveland, on Saturday evening. Seven lives were lost, all of the crew perishing except the mate.

Our Indianapolis and Cincinnati dispatches give startling revelations of rebel plottings brought out in the Dodd military trial at the former city.

As to the peace rumors, no loyal man in the North will object to Gen. Sherman, or anybody else, treating with the rebels on the terms of peace laid down in the dispatch elsewhere—*unconditional surrender*.

The news from Mexico is encouraging, and that means that the French have received a reverse. Despite the diligent bolstering of newspapers in the French interest, the bogus imported Emperor occupies an uneasy seat supported on bayonets which will prick through the cushion.

HEAVY DECLINE IN PRICES.

Rarely, if ever before in the history of this market, has such a complete break-down in prices taken place as occurred during the week ending yesterday. The success of our armies in the field, the demand abroad for United States bonds, and the increased confidence of the people in the ability of the Government to subdue the rebellion—all have operated to bring down gold from the fictitious quotations which have ruled for several months past, and produce and almost every marketable article followed.

Of course, in such a time, when the rage for speculation has permeated nearly all classes of the community, much financial distress must ensue; but, notwithstanding all this, there is a better feeling among the people—a more hopeful and satisfactory view of the general affairs of the country, which cannot but work beneficially for all.

The following table shows the decline in the leading articles of trade and commerce:

DECLINE ON THE WEEK.

Flour, per brl	$1.00
Wheat, per bu	35@40c
Corn, per bu	6@ c
Oats, per bu	[illegible]
Rye, per bu	20@23c
Barley, per bu	25@ c
Butter, per lb	10@12c
Highwines, per gallon	4@5c
Timothy seed, per bu	50@75c
Sugars, per lb	[illegible]
Coffee, per lb	[illegible]
Black Tea, per lb	10@15c
Spices, per lb	5@10c
Whitefish, per half brl	25@ c
Trout, per half brl	50@ c
Potatoes, per bu	[illegible]
Dried Apples, per lb	[illegible]
Wool, per lb	5@ c
Tallow, per lb	[illegible]
Hides, per lb	[illegible]
Pig Iron, per ton	[illegible]
Tin, per lb	5@ c
Zinc, per lb	3@ c
Nails, per keg	25@ c
Carbon Oil, per gallon	3@ c
Domestic Cotton Goods, per yard	[illegible]
Prints, per yard	3@5c
Foreign Dry Goods	15@20 per cent.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Fall in Gold and Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—At the auctions of dry goods to-day, there was a marked fall in prices, amounting to 33@40 per cent. less than the regular prices three weeks ago.

Gold opened steadier this morning, and the price has been sustained by the heavy purchases to cover shorts. There is a great scarcity of cash gold, upon which ¼ per cent is readily paid. It opened at 19[illegible], rose to 194¼, and declined to 193.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—There were rather lively times among importers, auctioneers and buyers generally, owing to the feverish state of political and financial affairs. Many stands of goods fell some 10, 20 and twenty-five per cent. For instance, [illegible] which two weeks ago brought 85c., were knocked down to-day at 59c., some lots being consequently withdrawn. Inferior qualities of some articles heretofore commanding from 60 to 80c. went down to 40@45c. A few lots of 40-inch bagging and burlaps sold at from 15 to 30 per cent below average prices. Domestic goods firm in comparison with foreign articles.

The panic in gold unsettled everything, and in a few cases the fall was 33 to 40 per cent from the regular prices of three weeks ago.

The reduction in rates for domestic goods not so large.

LATER.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—Gold closed this p. m. at 196¾.

THE VERY LATEST.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—Gold to-night, 200.

FROM MOBILE.

Our Fleet Near Mobile—Official Advices from Farragut.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—The gunboat Fort Morgan, from Mobile Bay the 16th, has arrived. Our iron-clads and gunboats were then near Mobile, but no attack had yet been made on the city.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—The Navy Department has received details from Admiral Farragut of the successful expedition up Fish River. On the return the vessels were attacked from Peter's Bluff, at one of the sharp bends of the river by fifty or sixty rebels, who had felled trees across the stream. The fire was returned, and our vessels passed through with the loss of one officer and two men killed.

Admiral Farragut says he is successfully engaged in removing the torpedoes. He has thus far succeeded in taking up seventy-one.

FROM MEXICO.

Victories by the Mexicans—Durango occupied.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—The steamer John L. Stevens brings advices from Northwestern Mexico to Sept. 18th, and $207,000 in bullion.

The Mexican troops are reported to have achieved decided successes in Durango. The city of that name has probably been evacuated by the French, who are greatly outnumbered.

Eight to ten thousand acres of cotton are under cultivation in Sinaloa, with fine prospects.

Four men had been killed by lightning at Mazatlan.

FROM TORONTO.

The Pursuit of the Lake Erie Pirates.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, Sept. 27.—A full description of a number of the Lake Erie pirates has been telegraphed to different points in Canada, and every exertion is being made to secure their arrest.

Peace Rumors from Georgia.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Several prominent Georgians, refugees, now here, are confident that some kind of arrangement will soon be effected between Gov. Brown and Gen. Sherman, through which Georgia will secede from the Confederacy.

NEW YORK, September 27.—Concerning the reported peace negotiations in Georgia, the *Evening Post* says: General Sherman, we are authorized to say, will not negotiate, except on the terms precedent of an unconditional submission of the rebels to the Government of the Union, the fullest acknowledgment of its rights and open admission that the war against the Union was what Alex. H. Stephens declared it would be in 1860—a blunder and a crime.

The *Post* says: If the Georgia authorities will agree to these preliminaries, Gen. Sherman will meet them frankly and cheerfully.

Affairs in Western Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—The *Journal* contains an exposition of malfeasance in office by Gen. Paine at Paducah, and implicates H. S. Anderson, member of Congress, P. Hall, Provost Marshal, John F. Ballinger and Major H. Barthney as his assistants in various swindling transactions.

Gen. Sol. Meredith, the successor of Gen. Paine, has arrested some of the parties, and will doubtless secure the remainder.

Disastrous Fires.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 27.—The rope walk of Gold and Bixby, in the southern part of this city, was burned last night. The very extensive quarters, in process of erection by the Government for refugees and contrabands from the South, nearly finished, were also consumed. Loss not ascertained.

Half a block of business houses were burned in Booneville, Mo., on Sunday. Loss $40,000.

From Newark—Troubles of a Secesh Editor.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 27.—E. N. Fuller, editor of the *Daily Journal* of this city, has to-day been indicted by the Grand Jury of the U. S. Circuit Court at Trenton, on the charge of publishing articles in July last counselling resistance to the draft.

As Likely as Not.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—The New York *Tribune's* correspondent learns from a rebel Captain that Lee's army a month ago was 60,000 to 70,000 strong, including the whole of Early's command. Lee was the only General in whom the Southern people had any confidence, but his army is full of disaffected men.

THE INVASION OF MISSOURI!

Price and His Rebels Invest Pilot Knob.

EXTENSIVE MILITARY PREPARATIONS AT ST. LOUIS.

Efficient Action of the Military Authorities.

TROOPS FORWARDED TO ST. LOUIS FROM ILLINOIS.

The Raid of the Rebels in Sherman's Rear.

THEY MENACE THE RAILROAD LINES.

Rousseau Reported Retiring Before Them.

LATEST FROM CHATTANOOGA AND ATLANTA.

Important Dispatches from General Sherman.

A REBEL CANARD NAILED BY REBEL TESTIMONY.

The Iowa State Fair at Burlington.

THE INDIANAPOLIS TRAITORS—TRIAL OF DODD—STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.

Later from Europe—How the Rothschild Organ Views the Rothschild Chicago Ticket.

FROM DETROIT—CANADIAN MEASURES TO DEFEAT REBEL PLOTS.

From Mexico—The Mexicans Defeat the French.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Federal Preparation against Rebel Invasion—The Situation.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

Most of the military news at this point is contraband.

Farmington was only occupied by a hundred rebel thieves out foraging, who were driven out of the place yesterday by a battalion of the 17th Illinois cavalry.

The enemy demonstrated on Ironton and Pilot Knob, but were repulsed in a skirmish. General Ewing commands at that point to-day. It was reported at headquarters that Pilot Knob had been evacuated by Gen. A. J. Smith, and that a battle was going on at Irondale, all of which is proved to be false. Smith is still at Jefferson Barracks.

Price's subordinates are Fagan, Monroe, Parsons, Cooper, Coffee and Shelby, the latter commanding the cavalry. Marmaduke remains on the Saline river, south of Little Rock.

Cape Girardeau was safe at last accounts and likely to continue so with aid from a gunboat in the river.

Price was at Fredericktown on Monday. He has a band of music and ambulances in at headquarters. Dr. McPheeters, of this city, is his medical director.

The rebels have commenced a wholesale conscription, the effect of which is to drive men inside our lines with information.

Scouts report that wherever rebels have visited they have told the inhabitants that Price meant to make his stay permanent.

The Iron Mountain Railroad has been seized for military uses exclusively.

It is believed Price means to march against Rolla from Pilot Knob, and only keep up the semblance of a force in front of the latter place. Rolla is well fortified against such an attack.

Military preparations in the city are very active. The papers are filled with military orders to place the State on a war footing.

At noon to-day all the stores were closed to allow the employees to drill.

Military companies are filled up to the standard, and the organization of exempts is progressing.

The old guard, composed of men over age, turned out one hundred strong, and were on guard to-day.

Veterans from returned Missouri regiments are rallying in large numbers.

The Mayor has called for an organization of exempts by wards, and subscriptions have been started to raise bounty for a regiment for one year. In the lower wards everything gives way now to the war question.

The *Democrat* says Price's forces had scarcely reached the vicinity of Batesville, Arkansas, when a heavy body of National troops consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery, under General Joseph Mower, moved in two columns Northward after Price's rear from Brownsville, which is on the line of the railroad between Little Rock and Duvall's Bluff. Mower's advance left Austin, some sixteen miles northeast of Brownsville, on the 15th inst., on which day Gens. Steele and Mower were in consultation at the last named place. This formidable movement may soon result in extinguishing or a battle between Price and Mower, but it is believed that the latter would willingly permit the main body of his adversary to proceed a considerable distance into Missouri, or, until his front should become engaged by the forces under Gen. A. J. Smith.

Gen. Rosecrans has issued an order warning rebel troops against wearing United States uniforms, if they do they forfeit their rights as prisoners of war.

A detachment from the 1st regiment of enrolled militia, on Sunday night, fifteen miles from the city, on a by road, discovered four guerillas and spies rapidly making their way to Dixie. They had a wagon and two horses, the former well filled with revolvers, bowie-knives, ammunition, and other valuable supplies for the rebels. One of the party made his escape, but the others were brought to the city and consigned to Gratiot street prison.

Guerillas in North Missouri are increasing, but the loyal farmers will take care of them.

In the markets, dullness reigns supreme. On 'Change, to-day, there was more attention paid to Old Pap Price's raid than to business, and the fall of gold, the order to close up the stores and report for duty, completely drove all thoughts of bargain and sale, for the time, out of the head of speculators.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—Price's main force, some 10,000 strong, remains in the vicinity of Fredericktown, and the advance at Farmington, 20 miles above. Its real design is not yet developed.

General Smith has a strong force at Mineral Point, awaiting events. It is thought that a battle will be fought somewhere between Potosi and Pilot Knob.

Military men think that the larger portion of Price's army will be captured.

The militia ordered out by Gen. Rosecrans responded promptly yesterday, the larger portion of them reporting for service, and were marched to the old Camp Jackson ground, now called Camp Sheridan, in honor of the hero of the late battles in the Shenandoah Valley. The militia in this district consists of thirteen regiments. In addition to this, several citizen companies are armed, which with the Government employes, will make a considerable force.

A camp of rebel recruits, *en route* to join Price, were captured in this county yesterday. 100 or 160 were wounded. The Confederate soldiers were gobbled up, together with a number of revolvers, saddles, horses, wagons, and some camp equipage and new uniforms for a new rebel company.

Large numbers of horses have been pressed here for Government use. It is known that there are many rebels in the city ready to rise on the approach of Price, but the military authorities are on the alert, and a very slight offense now will consign them to prison.

LATER.

Reports just received from Pilot Knob say the rebels demonstrated against that place this morning. No direct attack seems to have been made, the rebels contenting themselves with dropping a few shells into the town. The Knob is pretty well fortified with earthworks mounting heavy guns, and is under the command of Gen. Ewing, and can doubtless hold out against a regular attack. It may be evacuated, however, if, by so doing, a better disposition of our troops can be made for a battle.

Considerable bodies of troops are arriving here. The cavalry and infantry are being rapidly assigned to proper positions. The militia are responding promptly to the call of the Commanding General. Citizens generally manifest a strong disposition to organize for local defense.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—A slight demonstration was made by the rebels, on Pilot Knob this morning. They threw a few shells into the place, but made no regular attack. The post is defended with earthworks, mounting heavy guns, and can resist an ordinary assault. Gen. Ewing is in command.

A guard has been established at each of the six ferries at and near the city, for the purpose of preventing the crossing of all soldiers and negroes who do not show passes signed by the military authorities. Civilians will not be stopped or questioned, the duties of the guard being confined exclusively to negroes and white persons in uniform. During such hours at night as the ferry boats do not run, the guard will be posted at intervals along the river front for six miles to see that no crossing is done by them in small boats.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Call for Troops for Missouri—General Illinois State Items.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Tuesday, Sept. 27.

General Rosecrans has sent an order here for the transfer of three thousand six hundred men to St. Louis, pending Price's invasion of Missouri.

The Copperheads had a taste up at Lincoln, Logan county, yesterday. The procession consisted of thirty-eight wagons. Dick Richardson and John L. Stuart were the speakers. Stuart said the decline in gold was caused by a large foreign loan contracted by the Government. This will be news for the public.

On the train returning from the meeting on which there were about 75 drafted men the vote stood—

Lincoln	119
McClellan	50
Fremont	2

There was an enthusiastic and crowded audience at the wigwam in this city last evening to celebrate the late Union victories. Butler's Band and the Union Glee Club were on hand, to add to the hilarity of the occasion. Speeches were made by Hon. James C. Conkling, Capt. Geo. R. Weber, and Capt. Weaver. Among the soldiers present were many who had served under Gen. Sheridan.

Twenty-six drafted men were examined by D. Whitmore, yesterday, and eleven of them were exempted. Of forty eight substitutes and volunteers which were examined, six were rejected.

Major Adolph Schwartz, Chief of Ordnance on Gen. McClernand's staff, has been honorably mustered out of service. Major S. has served with distinction in most of the prominent battles and sieges of the West, and is an officer of talent and superior military education, as well as a modest and unassuming gentleman.

The Soldiers' Home, here, is feeding as many of the disbanded soldiers as it can accommodate.

Gen. McClernand has rented an office, and intends resuming the practice of the law in this city. It is reported that he has sent in his resignation to the President, as Major General in the army.

A meeting was held last night, by the Trades' Union of this city, which passed resolutions denouncing the Chicago *Times* for the employment of female printers in its office at unremunerative wages.

The entire receipts from all sources of the Illinois Agricultural Society, at its late fair at Decatur, were eighteen thousand one hundred and seventy dollars. This is from J. W. Bunn, Esq., the Treasurer.

A portion of the 51st regiment leaves here to-night, for St. Louis.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Examination of Dodd, the Son of Liberty—The Rebel Plot in the North—Another Link in the Chain of Treason—Important Discovery and Arrest—Patent Rockets, Greek Fire and Bomb Shells for the Sons of Liberty.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

The Commission for the trial of Dodd resumed business this afternoon, Brig. Gen. Colgrove presiding. The examination of witnesses on the part of the Government was commenced.

Felix G. Stidger testified that he was sent by the authorities to learn particulars of the Sons of Liberty. Dr Bowles gave him the first information. He was initiated into the order about the first of June, and was instructed in the third degree by [illegible] the Grand Secretary. He met Dodd in the office of Bingham, the editor of the *Sentinel*. He had a letter of introduction from Judge Bullitt to Dodd, which letter was produced in Court. Dodd told the witness then that Coffin, a Government detective must be assassinated. Dodd, Harrison, Bowles, Milligan, Dr. Humphreys and R. J. [illegible], were connected in this matter. The Sons of Liberty was a military organization, and in it Coffin's murder was decided upon. Coffin was expected to be at Hamilton, Ohio, at the meeting when Vallandigham returned, and those who'd go there with him to do the job. McBride, of Evansville, volunteered, and Dodd, the witness, Bowles, and Milligan went to Hamilton, but Coffin was not there.

Two meetings were held on that day. At the evening meeting it was expected that a definite time would be set for a general uprising, and to seize the arsenals in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and release the rebel prisoners with the arms taken from the arsenals.

The number of the order was calculated to be 75,000 in Indiana. Illinois was counted in for a large number, and Missouri was almost unanimous. Ohio was not much counted on.

Witness saw Bowles at Louisville. He was there experimenting with R. C. Bocking in making hand grenades and Greek fire to be used in destroying Government property. Bowles said it had destroyed the Government warehouse at Louisville, and Government steamers. Dodd told witness that during the Chicago Convention they should seize the depots of prisoners in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, also the arsenals, arms prisoners, and members of order and unite at Louisville. The uprising was to be general. The date was not definitely fixed, as they were divided in regard to waiting for the rebel army to co-operate with them.

At another conference it was agreed to go ahead on the 15th or 16th of August. The design of the movement was to carry a portion of the States into the Southern Confederacy.

The constitution, rituals, &c., of the order and roll of members in Indianapolis found in Dodd's office was exhibited to witness and pronounced genuine.

Without concluding the examination of Stidger, the Court adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—Among the persons recently arrested at Indianapolis in connection with the treasonable proceedings of the society of the Sons of Liberty, was one Captain Bocking, who it seems figured pretty extensively in helping Dodd, and his party, in order to obtain deadly missiles, which were proposed to further their infamous designs. This Captain Bocking admitted himself to be the inventor of a new kind of shell or hand grenade, with which Greek fire could be advantageously used, which, as he said, was used in firing the Government magazines at St. Louis. Major H. L. Burnett, Judge Advocate of this Department, who was at Indianapolis all of last week, there procured additional information which led him to believe that a certain party in this city had taken a contract to make a thousand of these hand grenades for certain agents of the Sons of Liberty. He also ascertained that with another person in this city might be found a sample of each of the articles enumerated in the [illegible] of this article, in accordance with which the contract referred to was to be filled satisfactorily.

Accordingly, on Saturday last, Government detectives were set to work in this city, and they soon succeeded in finding the samples and arresting the man, one Alex. Johnson, in whose possession they were.

These implements of destruction are of the most formidable character, consisting of a hand grenade, a conical shell an inch in diameter at the base, and about six inches long, intended to fit on the end of a rocket, and a model of a peculiar rocket battery to be used in discharging, say a dozen at a time, of these shell rockets.

THE IOWA STATE FAIR.

The Opening Day at Burlington Yesterday.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Saturday, Sept. 27.

OPENING DAY.

The eleventh annual exhibition of the Iowa State Agricultural Society was opened in this city this morning. The weather in the earlier part of day was dark and lowering, with strong symptoms of an equinoctial storm, but towards noon it cleared up, and is now as bright and beautiful as heart could wish.

The day has been devoted to the Fair, and the promise is good for a very successful exhibition.

The entries are not nearly completed, but already there is an excellent show of stock sheep and agricultural implements.

The display of horses and swine is not so good, while fruit, especially apples and grapes, fill a large and attractive space.

Sewing machines are fully represented, including the Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Willcox & Gibbs, &c., while pianos are abundant.

The attendance has been very large for the opening day, and to-morrow and the day following large crowds are expected, not only from the interior of Iowa, but from Illinois. The prospect is every way cheering for a very successful exhibition.

PERSONAL.

There are a large number of distinguished gentlemen here, among whom are Gov. Yates, of Illinois, Gov. Stone, Senator Grimes, Hon. John A. Kasson, Gen. Lauman, Marshal Hoxie, and nearly all the Iowa State officers.

SANITARY FAIR.

In connection with the State Exhibition, a Sanitary Fair, under the control of the Iowa Sanitary Commission, was opened at Grimes' Hall last evening. The ladies have adorned the Hall with excellent taste and judgment. The opening ceremonies consisted of some excellent music by a well trained choir, a most eloquent invocation by Rev. Dr. Gattler, and an excellent speech by Gov. Yates of Illinois. The Governor spoke for more than an hour, and was warmly applauded.

POLITICAL.

There is not much excitement in Iowa on political questions, but then there is a strong feeling among the loyal people, which will be manifest in the November election as the necessary incentive to excitement.

There is hardly such a thing as a McClellan or peace party in Iowa. If there is, it dare not show its head, and will not. If the loyal men had anything to fight there would be heavy and repeated blows delivered, but they have not, and will not have.

Last year Gov. Stone was elected by about 30,000 majority. This year Lincoln will have 4,000 over Gov. Stone's majority, and it might be 10,000 or 15,000 more if the Peace Sneaks would but hoist their banner and make a show of fight.

Six good and true Union men will be returned to Congress.

FROM DETROIT.

British Troops Arrived at Windsor—The Draft in Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

Six companies of the Royal Canadian Rifles, mustering over six hundred men, arrived at Windsor this evening, from Montreal. They bring with them four Armstrong guns, caissons, ambulance wagons, &c. These troops are reported to be sent here for the purpose of preventing any further rebel raids on our lake commerce.

The draft commenced in this city this afternoon. Sixty-four men were drafted in the Third and Fourth Wards. It will be resumed to-morrow in the Fifth and Sixth Wards.

An anxious but good natured crowd witnessed the proceedings, which were conducted with the utmost quiet and good order.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Exciting Reports from Rebel Operations in Sherman's Rear.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—Gen. Rousseau reached Pulaski yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock. Forrest's force was within seven miles of Pulaski, and advancing. Heavy skirmishing continued till after dark by the advance of both forces.

A telegram received here at ten o'clock this morning, reports the enemy still near Pulaski, in force, and that cavalry fighting has been going on all the morning.

Reinforcements having arrived, the probabilities are that a general engagement will take place to-day.

LATER.

A dispatch from Columbia says on that day (Monday, 26th,) Biffle was at Lawrenceburg, with 700 men and two pieces of artillery. The report that Johnsonville, on the Tennessee river, was captured is unfounded. Ample preparations have been made for its defense, if attacked.

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—Brig.-Gen. Newton, in the absence of Maj.-Gen. Steedman, to-day was assigned to the District of Etowah. Forrest captured Athens, Ala., and destroyed the Elk River bridge, and Sulphur trestle, and captured the garrison of the stockade (colored) captive.

The Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad has not been disturbed, and ample provisions have been taken to keep uninterrupted communication between Nashville and Atlanta.

Dispatches from the telegraph operator at Pulaski to the Captain of the military telegraph here says General Rousseau, heavily pressed by Forrest, is slowly falling back. An attempt is reported being made by the enemy, with three thousand men and six pieces of artillery, to flank General Rousseau. Heavy skirmishing has taken place all day. The enemy advancing, and our infantry and cavalry engaged in line of battle, and would attack the rebels.

Scouts at Franklin, Tenn., report Col. Biffle with a large force of Wheeler's men to be between Williamsport and Hillsboro.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—Skirmishing with the rebel forces under Forrest continued all day. Rousseau fell back two miles from Pulaski, but readvanced, and holds the position of the town up to 7 p. m. to-day.

The enemy have advanced their skirmish line to within half a mile of ours. They will probably advance lines and attack in the morning.

Our loss in to-day's fighting will not exceed eighty men.

Prisoners were captured in Marshal county, on the way to McMinnville, with dispatches for [illegible] Wilkins, who was to unite with Forrest. These stated that Forrest had twenty pieces of artillery, and about 7,000 men. Six regiments were reported to have been sent him from Wheeler's force.

Rousseau, by a strategic movement, invited an attack from the rebel commander, but he did not respond.

The telegraph is in working order to Pulaski.

It is rumored at Chattanooga that two trains were captured on Monday by the rebel force at Big Shanty, on the Chattanooga railroad.

An officer just from the front confirms this statement.

Col. J. L. Donaldson, Chief of Quartermaster's Department of the Cumberland, has organized the entire force of that Department, amounting to over 7,000 men, comprising eight regiments. Arms and equipments have been furnished them. They are in readiness at a moment's notice to co-operate with the regular troops whenever occasion may require.

Great praise is due the chief of this department for the energy and zeal displayed in bringing into action this effective branch of the service.

The 133d and 156th Ohio (hundred day men) arrived in this city to-day.

Capt. W. Moon, Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Gens Granger and Miller, is ordered to the Army of the Potomac, on the staff of Gen. Birney.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

The Latest from Sheridan's Army.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—The *Post's* Washington special says: Dispatches received from Luray Valley, report Early's army thoroughly demoralized. The inhabitants of that region had been extremely confident that Fisher's Hill could not be taken.

Since Sheridan's battle the rebels despair of recovering the valley.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—Information from Sheridan's headquarters to-day are of a quiet tenor. The General is resting his command while preparing for future operations.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—The *Herald's* special at Sheridan's headquarters, Sept. 24, says: From the defeat at Winchester Early withdrew his forces to Fisher's Hill, leaving most of his wounded of the battle of the 19th and those which had accumulated from the various combats of Crook and Averill in our hands. At Fisher's Hill he rested his right upon the Massanutten Mountain, and his left upon North Mountain, having in front, about three miles in length, covered by strong natural and artificial defenses. His right, which was about one mile in advance of his left, was considered almost impregnable. On the left a most important position in front of the enemy's center was gained by Wright's corps.

On the 22d the main attack began by a strong demonstration by Emory's troops on the enemy's right. About noon, or a little later, Rickett's division of the 6th Corps advanced and secured important heights in front of the centre, while Averill's division of cavalry attacked the enemy at a gallop from his advanced position on his left, and held them, while Crook's corps which had been concealed during the day, was transferred to the rear of Averill's division to the enemy's extreme left. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon Crook and Averill stormed and carried the works of the enemy, the cavalry leaping the barriers erected by the enemy, capturing two batteries of guns and over 100 prisoners. While Crook assaulted the enemy's centre, the 6th Corps attacked, followed by the 19th, while Averill swept along the base of the North Mountain onward seven miles, capturing 195 cavalry horses, four caissons, fourteen wagons, eight ambulances, and a number of fugitives. The enemy having probably learned of the movement upon his right and rear, had commenced leaving his position some two hours before our attack. Their rear guard was so hard pressed that they were compelled to leave 16 guns and over 1,500 prisoners in our hands.

Yesterday morning the pursuit of the enemy was promptly continued by our cavalry, and the enemy found in position at Mount Jackson, twenty-five miles south of Fisher's Hill, where he seemed disposed to offer a stubborn resistance. Yesterday morning Early's rear was overtaken [illegible] by our cavalry, with a cavalry division under Gen. Devins, and driven to the town of Mount Jackson, where his entire force was found in position. Major Leddy, commanding two battalions, was captured with several privates. Our cavalry pressed the enemy with great vigilance and success until the arrival of the 6th corps, which found them in the same position [illegible] forenoon. [illegible] was relieved from duty with his division this forenoon, and was granted leave of absence for twenty days. This order has caused a universal feeling of amazement in this army, and it is generally thought that some question of rank between Averill and Gen. Torbett is involved, the former being the ranking officer, but lately Chief of Cavalry of this military division.

There is a prospect of an engagement at the front.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Highly Interesting Summary of Louisiana and Gulf Matters.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—The steamer Magenta, from New Orleans 21st, has arrived. The steamers Cromwell, Snowe and Nada were all to sail for New York on the 24th.

The steamship Commander, which left New York on the 8d, had not arrived, and some uneasiness was felt in consequence.

The gunboat Selma, from Mobile, arrived at Lake Pontchartrain on the 21st. The rams Tuscaloosa and Nashville were reported to have gone to Montgomery, Ala., but the report was not credited. It was believed they had gone up the Spanish River, [illegible] the defense of Mobile.

The steamer Gertrude, laden with cattle and commissary stores, and two hundred sacks and fifty bales of cotton, sunk at College Point, on the Mississippi River, on the 20th. Five passengers were missing. The bodies of two ladies were recovered.

The official announcement of Gov. Hahn gives the total vote cast for and against the new Constitution aggregating 6,836 for it and 1,566 against it. The Governor's proclamation declares the Constitution henceforth the ordained and established law of Louisiana.

Cotton stands still. Provisions and produce are extremely dull.

A fire at Baton Rouge on the 21st destroyed a large block of buildings.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent has the following: The Trans-Mississippi rebels, numbering 25,000, are moving towards Missouri.

The Louisiana Legislature meets in two weeks. United States Senators are to be elected by it. They will be Governor Hahn and perhaps General Banks.

It is rumored that Major General Hurlbut will be assigned to the command of the Gulf Department.

FROM ATLANTA.

The Removal of the Residents—Gen. Sherman's Dispatch to a News Agent.

ATLANTA, Monday, Sept. 25.

The following, which belongs to the testimonials from the authorities at Atlanta, has just been received in continuation and in conclusion of the subject. I send you a copy of the Mayor's letter.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen.

THE REBEL MAYOR'S LETTER.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 20, 1864.

On leaving Atlanta, I should return my thanks to Gen. Sherman, Gen. Slocum, Gen. Ward, Col. Coburn, Col. Tidler, Maj. Beck, Capt. Matt, Capt. Stewart, Capt. Flagg, and other officers with whom I have had business transactions in carrying out the order of Gen. Sherman for the removal of the citizens, and in transacting my private business, for their kindness to me and their patience in answering the many inquiries I had to make in the duration of the delicate and arduous duties devolving on me as Mayor of the city.

Respectfully,
JAS. M. CALHOUN, Mayor.

HEADQUARTERS ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 23.

To the Louisville Agent of the New York Associated Press:

Your press dispatches of the 21st embrace one from Macon of the 14th, announcing the arrival of the first train of refugees from Atlanta with the information that they were robbed of everything before being sent into the rebel lines. Of course that is false and it is idle to correct it so far as rebels are concerned for they proposed it as a falsehood to create a mischievous public opinion. The truth is during the truce 446 families were moved South, making 705 adults, 860 children, and 79 servants, with 1,651 pounds of furniture and household goods on the average for each family of which I have a perfect recollection by name and articles. At the end of the truce Col. Warner, of my staff, who had a general supervision of the business, received from Major Clare, of Gen. Hood's staff the following letter:

ROUGH AND READY, Sept. 2, 1864.

COLONEL—Our official communication is about to cease will you permit me to bear testimony to the uniform courtesy you have shown on all occasions to me and my people, and the promptness with which you have corrected all irregularities arising in our intercourse.

Hoping at some future time to be able to reciprocate your courtesy and in many instances your positive kindness,

I am, with respect, your ob't. servant,
W. T. CLARE
(Signed) Maj-Gen. and A. G. of Lieut-Gen Hood's staff.
To Lieut-Colonel Willard Warner, of Maj-Gen. Sherman's staff.

I would not notice this, but I know the people of the North who are liable to be misled by a falsehood circulated for special purpose and by a desperate enemy, will be relieved by the assurance that a kindness has been extended to their homes by acts of their male protectors.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General Commanding.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 27.—The City of Baltimore arrived up at 8:30 o'clock. The statement that Semmes was to have a vessel is contradicted.

The *Daily News* says: Federal successes render the proceedings of the Chicago Convention of comparative insignificance.

The rebel loan declined three per cent.

The new rebel loan, lately commenced, is a [illegible]

Messrs. Lines & Morris, in the American trade, have suspended.

The English papers are generally discussing the prospects of peace. Most of them seeming to take the view that peace by an armistice is highly [illegible]

The rebel loan recovered half per cent on the 14th instant, owing to doubts thrown on the fall of Atlanta.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England is unchanged. It is stated that Denmark, encouraged by the western powers, refuses the cession of North Schleswig unless it is sanctioned by the votes of the people.

The resignation of the Spanish Ministry has been accepted.

The *Times* further says, the Chicago Convention professes to stand by the Union as much as the Republicans themselves, and we can very well understand why the Democrats at Chicago refrain from blurting out the fact that the South must go free; but on what grounds or with what expectation of success could the Confederates now be asked to yield what they have been fighting for to the very men who have been unable to wrest it from them. It appears to us more probable the Democrats should have disguised their genuine policy than that the people of the South should have evinced any readiness to compromise. It is more than likely an armistice will be the first step towards a perception of the truth. The North after finding the South cannot be coerced will find also it can't be persuaded, and the reflection, encouraged by interval, will gradually induce the Federal States to relinquish what they can't obtain, rather than recur to what has already been proved, a hopeless and ruinous struggle for it.

The *Herald* thinks that even if Mr. Lincoln should be a second time chosen President, the attitude of the Democratic party encourages the hope that in the present temper of the people, even Republicans will be unwilling to make the fatal plunge into another year of war.

The *Morning Post*, (Government organ,) says the Southern Confederacy is now, and has been since the commencement of the war, as independent a people as the Northern Confederacy, and nothing remains for the latter but to recognize, with what grace it may, the political unity of the new republic.

On the 13th, Paris Bourse inactive; Rentes closed at 66f. 25c.

The sitting of the Peace Conference was held in Vienna on the 10th.

The *Times*, it concludes, says: The world has been much misled if the Democratic party is not the strongest party in the Northern States—strong enough in the absence of any unexpected event, to carry in November its candidate for the Presidency, and to impress its policy, in the interval, upon the existing Administration. Still, it must not be forgotten that the Republicans will be reluctant to retire from power; that any signal success may once more place them in the ascendant, and if they should deem a peace policy undesirable, they will enjoy all the advantages of actual office in maintaining the opposite policy.

The London *Times* continues sanguine as to the Chicago movement leading to peace between the North and South, and says:

"We trust the public will admit that they have not been misguided by our comments on this obstinate contest. The great fact which we asserted from the first is now placed beyond the reach of controversy. We said the North could never subdue the South, and the North has now proclaimed the same conclusions."

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17, 1864.

COTTON—Sales to-day 4,000 bales. Market irregular and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Bacon firm.

LONDON, Sept. 15, 1864.

CONSOLS—Closed at 87¼@88 for money and stocks. Ill. C. 4 @42 discount: Erie 48.

OUR HERO DEAD.

Deaths in Georgia Military Hospitals.

Sanitary Commission Report—The Burial Grounds of Atlanta.

NORTHWESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION, BRANCH OF U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, Rooms, No. 16 Madison Street, CHICAGO, Sept. 26, 1864.

Of the 3,280 patients received into the 15th Army Corps Hospital, after it was opened on the 1st of August, under Dr. A. Goslin, Surgeon in charge up to September 21, seven weeks, 180 died of wounds or disease. Hundreds returned to duty, and hundreds were furloughed and came to their friends with honorable scars.

The names of the deceased are in the appended catalogue.

They are buried together under our hanging forest trees. Each grave is marked with a neat headboard, handsomely lettered, with regiment, date of death, etc.

A monument will doubtless be erected at Marietta after the war is ended, and each deceased hero's name inscribed on it.

If parents or wives desire to erect a simple stone in their own graveyards at home, they can do so, and meantime indicate that the body sleeps near the monument in Georgia or some other Southern State.

There are three other Corps Hospitals at Marietta, the 16th, 17th and 23d, each of which has a similar record as the 15th.

JEREMIAH PORTER, Chaplain 15th A. C. Hospital.

List of Deaths in Marietta Hospital, Ga., from Aug. 1st to Sept. 19th.

Corp John D. Lovell, I, 54th Ohio; Benj. Petterly, F, 15th Mich.; Reuben Shuneberger, G, 4th Ill.; 1st Lt. S. M. Mitten, K, 53d Ohio; John Graver, D, 111th Ill.; Mark Cunningham, F, 90th Ill.; Lt. Albert Epperson, B, 48th Ill.; L. S. Fountain, rebel, F, 36th Ala.; James B. Thomas, C, 103d Ill.; Francis Pryor, A, 48th Ill.; H. M. Arnold, B, 40th Ill.; Henry Linman, G, 57th Ohio; Geo. C. Akers, [illegible], 4th Iowa; Samuel McCracken, 47th O.; Hugh Sweeny, D, 47th O.; John Hathaway, G, 27th Mo.; Morris C. Patrick, H, 111th Ill.; Philip B. Myers, G., 9th Iowa; John Funk, A, 55th Ill.; Lyman E. Skinner, E, 30th O.; James B. Jones, C, 103d Ill.; Wm J. Morris, A, 1[illegible] Ill.; Charles Curle, K, 37th O.; George Martin, A, 57th O.; A. S. Robins, A, 90th Ill.; Wm. G. Wright, E, 48th Ill.; Alex. Forney, Corp., I, 30th O.; David Raymond, F, 2d Mo.; Thomas White, A, 54th O.; Geo. W. Davis, rebel, I, 19th S. C.; Fred. Plassinger, D, 6th Mo.; Richard Reed, K, 12th Ind.; John Blair, F, 1st Ill. Art; Conrad Kriezer, Sergt. K, 47th O.; C. W. Carmichael, E, 39th Ala.; George H. Cross, K, 54th O.; Sergt. W. H. Orr, H, 15th Mich.; Corp. John Seivers, I, 12th Mo.; Fred. Fernes, F, 37th O.; A. Pile, B, 76th O.; Sergt Otis Brubaker, K, 53d O.; J. P. Jackson, B, 16th Miss., rebel; John Driscol, C, 90th Ill.; S. S. Johnson, G, 91st Ind.; Geo. Haviland, I, 76th O.; Wm T. Edmonson, K, 40th Ill.; E. Walsh, C, 90th Ill.; Fred Wildman, F, 54th O.; J. T. Johnson, H, 48th Ill.; Miles Chapman, B, 40th Ill.; Charles Sutton, G, 111th Ill.; J. S. Dodson, H, 99th Ind.; James W. McCumber, K, 8th Mo.; Josiah Gibson, Corp., K, 40th Ill.; P. Alderson, C, 111th Ill.; Woodruff Williams, I, 9th Mo.; William J. Eckley, Sergt. G, 55th Ill.; Shurzer Wait, K, 70th O.; Millere Cussick, B, 30th O.; John Halman, Sergt. K, 40th Ill.; A. Dandry, C, 30th La.; J. A. Weitten, 9th Ala.; Wm. Wells, D, 10th Miss.; A. W. Bowen, E, 18th Ala.; T. P. King, Corp., A, 19th Ala.; W. D. Holemane, G, 54th Ala.; M. Mack, F, 54th Ohio; H. Welch, D, 90th Ills.; John Flies, D, 40th Ill.; James Clemens, I, 111th Ill.; John Burns, A, 53d Ohio; Elias Smithers, E, 127th Ill.; Isaac V. Shaw, B, 99th Ind.; Robert Patterson, E, 30th Ohio; Adam Rivers, F, 99th Ind.; John Kemplemam, F, 70th Ohio; H. F. Myerhoff, 1st Iowa battery; Luther Clouse, 78th Ohio; Paul Kappf, H, 37th, Ohio; Levi Smith, C, 111th Illinois; John Goleman, Sergt. 53d La.; J. H. Pertie, 8th Mo., Chas. Newman, 8th Mo., James Laughlin, 40th Ills., Joseph Yannt, 12th Ind., E. R. Bleder, 40th Ills., Michael Whalen, 40th Ills., G. P. Hart, 39th Iowa, E. S. Parmer 103d Ills., John Josey, 31st Mo., John Herse, 26th Ills., Geo. Foth, 27th Mo., J. N. Harmon, 53d Tenn., Isaac Dupert, 99th Ind., Edward Golden, 48th Ills., P. O. Sullivan, 78th Ohio, Benj Gillespy, 30th Ohio, B. H. Cavanaugh, 48th Ills., Marshal Whitehead, 47th Ohio, Michael Wise, 55th Ohio Vol. Infantry; W. J. Johnson, D, 26th Iowa; Gifford Banorms, E, D. D. Lamaster, E, 30th Ohio; John Merihover, G, 54th Ohio; W. L. Sprouse, 1st Lieut. B, 40th Ill.; James H. Hoffman, K, 111th Ill.; M. H. Ferguson, 22d Ala.; Bartholomew Sullivan, I, 3d Mo.; Samuel Chadwick, B, 100th Ind.; John Williams, F, 53d Ohio; George Hoon, D, 15th Mich.; John Scott, C, 12th Ind.; E. A. Walker, H, 24th Wis; J. C. Rowley, K, 9th Iowa; J. Burnett, O, 30th Iowa; Wm. Osborn, 54th Ohio, Jas. Hewison, 26th Ills., Johnson Berton, 40th Ills., Jethro Hall, 46th O., D. F. Hines, 9d Mo., Jos. Gulfurt, 25th Iowa, L. Depreman, 30th La., F. C. Allen, 26th Ills., Richard Pringle, 15th Mich., Wm. Lanaford, 97th Ind., B. H. Archer, 4th Iowa, Lewis Feo, 1st Iowa, W. Boggs, 47th Ohio, Levry G. Bye, Alex. Harkness, 30th Ohio, Jesse Tune, 10th Ills., Alex. Heron, 99th Ind., M. H. Dean, 9th Iowa, C. Beele 47th O., James Wolf, H, 4th Iowa; John Heusey, H, 55th Ill.; Barney McCube, F, 47th Ohio; J. K. Kirkham, K, 3[illegible]th Iowa; Felix Guerren, F, 30th La.; A. B. Nickson, B, 127th Ill.; C. F. Holeback, F, 23d Mo.; A. J. Blyth, A, 55th Tenn.; Charles A. Mead, F, 1st Ill.; John Kirkberger, E, 54th Ohio; Frederick Siglar, A, 37th Ohio; Ock Poes, C, 55th Ill.; Edward O'Brine, Sergeant, F, 1st Ill., Randolph Gates, F, 2th Ill.; John W. Hook, H, 31st Iowa; Gilbert Fails, G, 46th Ohio; G. W. Culp, F, 53d Ohio; Thos. H. Beard, G, 48th Ill., Joshua Waters, B, 53d Ohio; Randolph Snider, I, 70th Ohio; J. H. Brady, C, 1st Ga.; Spencer Putnam, C, 31st Iowa; Lewis Manker, G, 99th Ind.; J. H. Clark, E, 26th Ill.; Wm. Meeca, B, 83d Ind., Peter Gannon, D, 90th Ill.; E. Lapill, H, 15th Mich.; Madison Morris, F, 97th Ind.; John McHenry, G, 15th Mich.; Darrington Angley, I, 100th Ind., G. W. Gale, H, 12th Ind.; John B. Vaughan, D, 15th Mich.; Jesse Abbott, D, 31st Iowa; E. C. Neils, G, 48th Ill.; Jacob Henesborough, G, 15th Mich.; G. J. Moss, Corp., D, 103d Ill.; Albert Inglesby, I, 127th Ill.; Smith Stephenson, D, 53d Ohio; Israel Myers, A, 76th Ohio; Andrew Kimple, Lieut., C, 25th Iowa.

THE GRAVEYARDS OF ATLANTA.

[From a Delayed Letter.]

Availing myself of the spirit that is now universally prevalent, to-day I wandered through the City Cemetery among the dead, and there found many a mark to indicate the spot where rests the hope of many a doting Southern matron and wife. The grounds comprise about ten acres, more than half of which is covered with the victims of war, Federal and rebel officers and privates all crowded together so close that their coffins must touch each other. The part used as the rebel burying ground is four acres, and all the graves are marked, some with neat, yet unassuming marble slabs. At least eight or ten thousand rebel dead must sleep in those narrow trenches. In an obscure corner, I found the plot set apart for deceased Federal prisoners, and, halting, I read upon the headboards many names of families from Maine to Nebraska, and remembering that at home in the great North, there are scores of crushed hearts who know not where their dear ones sleep, I felt that an hour could not be better spent than in deciphering the almost obliterated pencil marks upon the slabs. Upon none of the graves had the rebels inscribed aught to offend the tender sensibilities of the friends of the dead who lay there awaiting the resurrection which alone

"Can awake them to glory again."

In every instance where the name of the sleeper is unknown, the inscription is not "an unknown Yankee," as formerly, but "a Federal soldier, name unknown." I have copied the inscriptions verbatim, as regards phraseology and orthography. Those deceased since the 1st instant were interred by ourselves:

[illegible], D, 66th Ill, September 3. Martin Myers, A, 44th Ill, September 4. Capt J D McNeal, 30th Ill, September 4. R Crup, D, 105th Ill, July 6, 1864. R Teechard, 105d Ind, July 1. J H Weley, K, 33d Ind, July 16. A Curdy, F, 2d Ind, June 20. Chas Barner, G, 20th Ind, September 14. [illegible], June 13. W [illegible], H, 9[illegible] Ind, June 13. F Robbins, E, 2d Mass, June 18. A E Ross, A, 33d Ind, July 3. A R O'Brien, C, 14th Mo, July 4. E J Scott, Corp, H, 105th Ill, July 8. Col J B Kerr, 74th Ill, July 4. H J Wragg, H, 9th Ind, June 7. [illegible], June 7. C Ericson, G, 15th Wis, June 15. W Jackson, K, 31st Ind, June 6. R Adams, D, 10th Ill, July 11. [illegible], July 21. A Winstock, K, 3d Ind cavalry, June 3. J Kittenberger, —— June 11. Lieut J O'Neal, 26th Ind, June 23. C Bobrister, 24th Wis, July 3. J Appleton, Sergt, A, 1st Wis, May 13.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO THE JOURNEYMEN CORDWAINERS.—A general meeting will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at half past seven o'clock. By order of the President.

CAUTION! CAUTION!—I hereby notify all interested parties that my wife, Fanny E. Guerghan, has left me without just cause. I shall not pay any debts of her contracting from and after this date; and I hereby give her ten days' time to return, [illegible] WILLIAM GUDESBARN.

VOCAL INSTRUCTION.—MRS. E. G. BOSTWICK having returned from the East will be ready to receive pupils as usual, at her residence, No. 130 Cass-st. (North Division), and at Reed's Temple of Music, corner of Randolph and Dearborn sts., where applications can be made for terms, &c.

PACKING BOX MAKERS.—Wanted—Immediately, a man who is capable of running a circular saw for cutting up box stuff. Constant employment and highest wages paid. Apply at Box Factory, east end of North Water street, North Pier. THOS. GOODWILLIE.

SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS get your CUSTOM-MADE SHIRTS and FURNISHING GOODS At WILSON'S, 126 Dearborn Street, Where great inducements are offered.

CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the following warehouse receipts: [illegible] Receipt dated 24th September, 1864, Galena elevator, [illegible] M. S. Yarwood, [illegible] The above receipts have been lost and delivery of the grain stopped.

VOLUNTEERS!!!

Shall I Volunteer or be Drafted?

We are paying Large Ward Premiums in addition to the County and Government Bounties.

CALL SOON.

MARSHALL & GIBBS,

124 South Clark street, (up stairs), Room 6, next door to the Provost Marshal's.

Parties bringing us acceptable Volunteers will be liberally compensated.

DRAFT! DRAFT! DRAFT!

The fortunate men from the towns of Leyden, Schaumburg, Palos, Wheeling, Northfield, Maine, Rich, Lyons, and others that may have been or may be drafted, can be accommodated [illegible] Substitutes furnished at the lowest figure. Recruits for these and other towns and the wards of this city furnished.

ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 65 Clark street.

Substitutes.

Substitutes furnished on call at the lowest market price. ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 65 Clark street.

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

DRY GOODS

—AT—

Prices Below Present Gold Basis.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY EXAMINING OUR STOCK.

A. G. DOWNS & CO., 130 LAKE STREET.

BLINDNESS DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR,

And Surgical Operations for Cross Eyes, Cataract, &c. receive the especial attention of DR. UNDERWOOD, No. 128 Randolph st., Chicago.

ZOZODONT.

A fresh supply for sale by SMITH & DWYER.

LEATHER BELTING

MANUFACTURED BY

W. H. WHITMARSH,

126 LAKE STREET, (Up-Stairs,) Chicago, Ill.

Railroad Companies, Elevators, Machinists and others, in want of best quality of Belting, will do better to call on the manufacturer, as above, before purchasing elsewhere.

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS

In the market are manufactured by

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

Nos. 4, 6 & 8 Lake Street, OPPOSITE THE ADAMS HOUSE, CHICAGO.

They have in store the largest stock of Eastern work in the West, bought in May and June, before the advance, and will sell many styles lower than Eastern prices.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF Boot Moccasins and Shoe Packs for Lumbermen.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & POWELL,

Felt and Composition Roofers

10,000 Bbls ROOFING COMPOSITION.

A large stock of FELT, COMPOSITION, BOAT PITCH, COAL TAR, &C., CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

All orders from the country promptly filled, and directions given for putting on roofs. Office, 5 Dearborn-st.

INSTRUCTION.

JEAN SCHULER, Professor of Modern Languages, respectfully announces to the public that he will give instruction in the French and German Languages in private or in classes. Mr. S. has received a complete collegiate education, and for the last eight years has been engaged as teacher in some of the leading educational institutions of Paris, France. Refers to Thomas B. Bryan, Esq., [illegible] Apply at 48 Clark street, Room No. 4, or Post Office Box [illegible].

FRESH PACKED BEEF.—We have a supply of BEEF AND BEEF HAMS, of this fall's packing, now ready for delivery, which we offer to our patrons and the trade generally. A. E. KENT & CO., [illegible] South Water street.

SALT! SALT!

The subscribers offer for sale at the LOWEST MARKET RATES, [illegible] Salt, delivered on track, in lots to suit purchasers. MAURAN, WRIGHT & CO., 118 South Water street.

New Advertisements.

WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Salesrooms in Portland Block. NOS. 103, 105 AND 107 DEARBORN-ST.

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING, STAPLE DRY GOODS, 75 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES, 100 dozen BUCK GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS, 50 " BOYS AND MEN'S CLOTH CAPS, AT AUCTION. THIS MORNING, Sept. 28th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block.

100 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES, AT AUCTION

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28th, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn st. 100 cases Boots and Shoes, Consisting of a large and desirable lot of heavy goods. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

RETAIL GROCER'S STOCK, HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS, AT AUCTION.

To close the Estate of the late Geo. Pakis. On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28th, at 10 o'clock, at Store 171 North Dearborn Street, Corner of Huron. The stock consists of Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Spices, &c. &c. Also, Horse, Wagon and Harness, Scales, 100 Boxes, &c., &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

105. - - - 105.

ROSS & FOSTER.

Just received from the late Auction Sale,

FRENCH MERINOS,

In every shade of color and quality, at prices that defy competition. Good qualities, in all colors, at Twelve Shillings. Usual price Two Dollars.

200 pcs. All Wool Extra Quality Empress Cloths,

At Two Dollars. Same goods cost to import Twenty Shillings. All other qualities in same proportion. Just received part of our first importation, bought by our European buyer, consisting of

Extra Rich Goods,

Clan Tartans and Plaids, in Irish, French and English Poplins, elegant Clan Tartans in Soft Scotch Merinos; Richest Goods Imported.

500 PCS. BLACK SILK

In every width and quality, of the very best makes, imported at prices TWENTY PER CENT. less than present value, many of them bought at the late panic sales.

Blankets, Woolens, Flannels, Cottons, Prints, Delaines and American Goods,

Of every description, at prices defying competition, all being bought previous to the great advance and after the late decline. We are in receipt DAILY of Seasonable Goods, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, WOOLENS, DOMESTICS AND AMERICAN GOODS of all the best makes at wholesale and retail for CASH ONLY.

MOURNING GOODS,

Of every description and by far the best assortment ever shown in this city. Merinos, Bombazines, Mohairs, Alpacas, Lustres, Mousseline de Laines and Crapes. All of the very best makes and colors, at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

BE SURE AND COME TO ROSS & FOSTER'S NEW STORE, 105 Lake-st., bet. Clark and Dearborn-sts.

ROSS & GOSSAGE,

SUCCESSORS TO

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

167 & 169 Lake Street,

HAVE NOW IN STORE

FRENCH PATTERN CLOAKS

OF THE LATEST

Paris Shapes.

MATERIALS AND TRIMMINGS

A FEW

"EXTRA RICH,"

THAT CANNOT BE REPLACED.

At 167 & 169 Lake Street.

ROSS & GOSSAGE.

GOLD DECLINING!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

Fine Gold Watches, Diamonds and Silver Ware.

GILES BROS. & CO.

Offer their immense stock, comprising a splendid lot of new and beautiful patterns at a reduction of

50 Per Cent from Late Ruling New York Prices.

FIFTY NEW PATTERNS of chased, enameled and diamond-set American and Swiss Watches, cased expressly for our New York and Chicago trade. NEW ARRIVAL of Diamond, Pearl, Opal, Amethyst and Garnet Sets, Coral, Pins, &c. [illegible] ELEGANT NEW LOT OF ROGERS SMITH & CO'S SUPERIOR SILVER-PLATED WARE.

AT WHOLESALE.

We offer a very superior stock of Clocks, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold and Plated Jewelry and Silver Goods, all of unsurpassed styles, at as low rates as any New York House.

Dealers are invited to give us a call or send for circulars, before purchasing. [illegible]

AT WHOLESALE.

5000 doz.	Stafford's Spool Cotton.
5000 "	Willimantic Spool Cotton.
10000 "	Victoria Spool Cotton.
3000 "	Skirt Braids.
1000 "	Suspenders.
1000 "	Shirts and Drawers.
1000 "	Hoods and Nubias.

Also, a large and well-selected stock of

HOSIERY AND GLOVES

And a complete assortment of

YANKEE NOTIONS,

All of which are offered to the trade at the lowest possible prices.

TORRENCE, MANNING & CO., 48 LAKE STREET.

MEMPHIS & NEW ORLEANS, &c. Railroad Line. The magnificent side wheel Packet, **"MOLLIE ABLE,"** (CAPT. WARNER,) Will leave Cairo, as above, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 1st October. [illegible] DAN ABLE & Co., Agents.

New Advertisements.

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE.

WEBSTER & GAGE,

78 LAKE-ST., Chicago,

Will offer for cash during the next sixty days the

LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST

STOCK OF HIGH

MILLINERY,

Straw and Felt Goods

EVER OFFERED IN THE WEST.

Parties who have been in the habit of buying their goods in New York will find, upon examining our stock and prices, that they can save time and money by purchasing from us. Particular attention given to the prompt filling of orders, and satisfaction guaranteed.

WEBSTER & GAGE, 78 LAKE STREET.

FUR GOODS

AND

BUFFALO ROBES,

E. P. L. BROOM,

50.....Lake street, Chicago,.....50

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c.

I offer to country merchants a large and attractive stock of goods in the above line. E. P. L. BROOM, 50 Lake st., Chicago.

5000 doz. Fall and Winter Hosiery
2000 " " " " Gloves,
1000 " Hoods and Nubias.

A very full line of YANKEE NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, BUCK GOODS, ETC.

Also, a very attractive assortment of PLAIN AND TWILLED FLANNELS AND FANCY SHIRTINGS.

Large and close buyers will find it for their advantage to call and examine our stock.

SAVAGE, KEITH & WOOD, 10, 12 and 14 Lake Street.

GEORGE F. FOSTER, 217 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Ship Chandler and Sail-Maker,

and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Manila, Tarred and Hemp Rope

CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS, Twines, Ball and Sash Cords, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Paints, Oils, &c. Old Canvas and Hoisting Machines for Stores.

FLAGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

$1000 WILL BUY ONE of the BEST AND FINEST **CARRIAGE TEAMS** In the STATE. They are PERFECTLY SOUND from the crown of their heads to the ends of their feet, and are ADMIRABLY WELL BROKE. [illegible] EDWARD ELY, 9 Tremont Block.

HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALE,

Adopted by the United States Government at the Custom House in New York and other places. FOR SALE BY DICKERSON, STURGES & CO., Metal Warehouse, 199 & 201 Randolph street, Chicago.

SALT!

COARSE and FINE, By the CAR LOAD or CARGO. UNDERWOOD & CO., 127 South Water street.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH

JOBBERS OF

HATS, CAPS, FURS, ETC.,

Are now ready to offer to the trade a very full and well assorted stock for

Fall and Winter Trade,

Embracing all new and choice styles of HATS, CAPS, FURS, LADIES' HATS, GENTS' FURS, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SKATING CAPS, UMBRELLAS, ROBES, BUCK GLOVES, MITTENS, &c., &c.

All of which will be offered at the lowest Eastern prices. ALL BUYERS are solicited to examine our stock before buying elsewhere. WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH, 10, 12 and 14 Lake st., Chicago.

S. B. VANDYKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, IN FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE, 54 Lasalle Street, - - Chicago. Particular attention given to orders for Eastern account. REFERENCES—Marine Bank, Buffalo; E. U. F. Odell, firm of Barclay & Livingston, New York; Sprague, Preston & Co., Chicago; John Tappert & Bro., New York and Liverpool.

METAL WAREHOUSE,

DICKERSON, STURGES & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE,

And Dealers in Tinners' Stock. AGENTS FOR THE HOWE'S SCALE COMPANY. 199 & 201 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

SCHOOL OF TRADE, CHICAGO.—The Principal has pleasure in announcing to the patrons of the School, and the public generally, [illegible]

GEO. BUCKLEY,

[illegible] The classes will be OPEN TO THE PUBLIC, [illegible] The evening course of the School of Trade commences October 3d [illegible]

LADIES TRAVELING WILL find a large assortment of **Breakfast Shawls, SONTAGS, EMPRESS CAPES, HOODS,** NUBIAS AND SCARFS, AT 41 LASALLE STREET. SUTTON & BURKITT.

STEAM TO EUROPE.—Persons about to visit Europe, would do well to call on the General Agent of the **Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Co.** [illegible] CITY OF BALTIMORE [illegible] Apply to F. A. EMORY, General Agent, [illegible]

HEATING FURNACES. BEECHER'S IMPROVED PATENT, For warming Dwellings, Churches, School Houses, Stores, &c. For burning hard or soft coal. For sale and put up by BEECHER & PARKS, [illegible] street.

PORK AND BEEF.

We have in store a few hundred bbls. MESS, M. O. AND RUMP PORK AND MESS BEEF, For sale, which we offer in lots to suit the trade. UNDERWOOD & CO. [illegible]

THOSE SCOTCH AND ENG[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1864.

OUR COUNTRY'S FUTURE.

The spectacle of our reunited country, resuming its onward march to material prosperity and empire, after the interruption caused by the war, with the Union maintained, the Government disenthralled and regenerated, and Slavery, the sole cause of dissension, obliterated, dedicating our whole land to freedom and our whole people to enlightenment, civilization and christianity, without a stain on our flag, or a foe to our unity, is one well calculated to fill our hearts with hope, and to reconcile us to the fierce ordeal through which we are passing. Heretofore the practice of slaveholding in half the country has made it the antagonist of the other in every respect. There labor has been degraded, the laborer left untaught, and the doctrine that capital should own, sell, lash, and if resisted shoot or burn labor, has put on the livery of "Democracy" thus converting half the Union into a charnel house of despotism, without a free religion, free speech, free press or free schools. There despots, who could not brook rivalry or equality, but who looked upon freedom as a reproach, upon christianity as an accusation, and upon competition as an encroachment, have been bred;—their gospel—force, their argument with their inferiors the whip, with equals and superiors the pistol, sword or bowie knife. In the regenerated Union the poor man will everywhere feel that his toil is honorable and his position as a citizen as respectable as that of the capitalist. In the restored Union the free school, a free press, and free speech will be enjoyed by all without asking leave of some adjacent owner of a thousand slaves. The poor man may hear the gospel preached without its being strained through the seive of some committee of manstealers until the text "love thy neighbor as thyself" shall read "buy thy neighbor for thyself." Skilled labor shall result from general education and not only shall schools, colleges and churches take the place of exhausted tobacco fields, immense rice swamps and pine barrens, but railroads shall spring up in fugitive paths, the bay of the bloodhound shall give place to the hum of the manufactory, the bleeding slave to the patent reaper, and the bowie knife and the bludgeon shall disappear before the principle of the equal brotherhood of man by right of the universal fatherhood of God. Southern barbarism, the concomitant of slavery, and brought with it by necessity from Dahomey and Congo, shall yield to Northern freedom, equality and enlightenment the fruit of centuries of European growth and development, ripened and perfected in our noonday of American freedom.

When our land shall thus have been made one, and our people redeemed through the atonement of blood, in which the God of nations has from all time decreed that national sins shall be blotted out, and national virtues born anew, what shall prevent the American Union from being thenceforth the crowning national work of the Almighty, the wonder of the world? Shall Slavery forbid? It will not exist. Shall Abolitionism? It will be swallowed up in liberty. Shall sectional pride? Each section will have that only of which all sections will be proud—labor dignified—wealth and intelligence diffused and all the objects of our Union confirmed to all its people. Europe will open her gates like a conquered city. Her people will come forth to us subdued by admiration of our glory and envy of our perfect peace. On to the Rocky Mountains and still over to the Pacific our mighty populations will spread, like the stars of heaven throughout the canopy of night, but like them controlled by the power of a great attraction operating on a unity of nature. Our thirty millions will be tripled in thirty years. Our thirty-four States will become an hundred. The planets do not glide more silently around the central sun than these will obey with a harmony like the "music of the spheres"—the central Government. Cities will spring up everywhere as by magic; our trade, manufactures and commerce will rule the world; our light will fill—our liberty will pervade it. Coleridge's august conception of "the possible destiny of the United States of America as a nation of a hundred millions of freemen, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, living under the laws of Alfred and speaking the language of Shakspeare and Milton," will be surpassed by the far more august realization.

For an hundred years to come historians will be engaged in placing in their true light the events which are now transpiring. What wonder that many of the present day do not rightly comprehend a march of events which will form a study for future ages—as have the periods of Themistocles, Cæsar, Cromwell and Napoleon, for those which followed them? For a century to come military skill will consist in a knowledge of the changes in military science now being wrought: Republican statesmanship will consist in a thorough acquaintance with the principles of government now being contended for and settled in battle. The fame of orators will be founded upon their ability to portray in glowing terms of eulogy the heroism of our people and to connect their success with the principles of truth and liberty. The reputations of artists will be made by immortalizing on canvas the fields of Donelson, Vicksburg and Mission Ridge, and the still more imposing scene yet to be witnessed of the capture of Charleston and the surrender of Richmond. But of one fact we may rest assured. While the present age looks at it mainly as a struggle for Union and nationality, the future will regard as equally important what we regard as but an incident, viz: the regeneration of the Republic and the vindication of true democracy and of the rights of labor, by the abolition of slavery. Not willingly, even for a future or a fame so glorious, would the people of the free North have entered upon the present contest. But driven into it reluctantly, and accepting so great an issue as the total abolition of American slavery, only when such a policy offered our last and best hope of success, we may still look through the stormy present into the near and bright future, borrowing of the provision which there awaits us. These hopes sustain us. We are living in times that try men's souls. Half a century hence to have lived in this age will be fame. To have served it well will be immortality. Think of this, and when you cast your vote in November, vote for the unity of the republic, for the rights of man and for the only candidates who represent them—Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

We have cheering advices from the Fourth District, now misrepresented in Congress by Charles M. Harris. Gen. HARDING is making a most thorough and effective canvass of the District, and if hard work in behalf of right principles can secure a triumph in that quarter, he will be elected by a splendid majority. Two years ago Mr. Harris received a majority of 3,915 votes, but the people of the Fourth will never swallow the platform of peace, submission and disunion prepared for them by the Chicago Convention. The draft, to which the Copperhead leaders looked for disturbance and resistance to the laws, is progressing not only quietly but with infinite good humor among those who have drawn its prizes. The people are determined that the rebellion shall be put down, and they are going to fight it down and vote it down. For their standard bearer they have one who has upheld the stars and stripes on the field of battle with a devotion and obstinacy which have secured him the well earned title of the second hero of Fort Donelson. No man has a better record than Gen. Harding, and no one has done more for the section of the State in which he resides. We have the utmost confidence that the Fourth District will be regenerated in November. We believe that the day of its redemption is nigh.

Backs It Up.

A few days since, a Washington correspondent of a Western German paper wrote in one of his letters that Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, was willing to back up his assurance of Lincoln's election with a $500 bet. The Teutonic compositor dignified the figures by extending the amount to $500,000! Whereupon a secesh capitalist of Louisville "makes up a pool," and replies that he is ready to match the augmented figures. This was rather more small change than the Congressman had to his credit in bank, but certain financial friends, hearing of the circumstance, have tendered the greenbacks, and insist that the Louisville man shall be accommodated, and have already deposited $50,000 as a forfeit for the fulfillment of stipulations within thirty days. Their only fear is that Louisville will be found in the vacative.

Out at Last.

In the joint discussion which took place at Crawfordsville, Ind., on Friday last, Governor Morton succeeded in extorting from his competitor what he has long sought for in vain—an unequivocal expression of his sentiments in regard to an armistice. Mr. McDonald said hostilities ought to cease instantly and totally, and that not another blow should be struck until an effort had been made to bring about a permanent peace. That Mr. McDonald is in favor of abandoning the war has long been evident to every thinking man who has witnessed his evasions on the stump when asked to define his position; all that is new is his avowal of the fact.

GAME OF BRAG.

An influential and prominent Copperhead leader was recently overheard impressing upon a fellow-co patriot of Jeff. Davis, that "we must brag this Presidential election through." "There are times," said he when 'tis necessary, but we must do it this time on Little Mac."

A Slight Perversion of Facts.

We would like to hear some substantial reason by even a Republican for voting for Lincoln. He has made a broken and ruined country of one that was once prosperous and powerful. He has turned fields, rich with a generous harvest, into desolated battle-fields.—[Louisville Democrat.

Did Mr. Lincoln capture Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, in South Carolina, on the 27th of December, 1860? Did he capture Fort Pulaski, January 3d, 1861? Did he seize the Arsenal at Mount Vernon, Ala., with 20,000 stand of arms, January 3d, 1861? Or Fort Morgan on the 4th? or fire on the Star of the West, sent to re-inforce Fort Sumter on the 9th? or capture Forts Jackson, St. Philip and Pike, near New Orleans, on the 10th? or Pensacola Navy Yard, on the 14th? or Baton Rouge Arsenal on the 15th? or did Lincoln seize the New Orleans Mint and Custom House, on the 31st? Did he seize Little Rock on the 2d of February? or capture the revenue cutter Cass, on the 4th? or frame the provisional constitutions of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Virginia, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, N. Carolina or Alabama? or receive from a traitor General (Twiggs) the public property in Texas, on the 16th? or capture the revenue cutter Dodge on the 2d of March? all of which acts of war were committed before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. And yet he is guilty of the whole war!

McDonald's Two-Horse Act.

McDonald in his speeches reads and endorses both the Chicago platform and McClellan's letter of acceptance. Gov. Morton replies to this remarkable performance: "My competitor stands with one foot on the platform and the other on McClellan's letter. One half of him is on a war footing, and the other half on a peace establishment. Now I have seen a man riding two horses in a circus, but then both horses were running in the same direction. If the horses ran in different directions he could not stick on long without an indefinite extension of his legs. This is the great political two-horse act."

We suppose a politician must have a profound contempt for the intelligence of his audience when he indorses the letter and the platform at the same time.

Mrs. Booth Exonerated.

In our dispatches from Cairo, some months ago, a strange charge was made against Mrs. Major Booth, widow of the gallant officer who was murdered at Fort Pillow. The allegation was, that while acting as Government searcher she knowingly refrained from seizing gold purporting to be passing beyond our lines to the enemy. With lively satisfaction, we learn from the Memphis *Bulletin*, that an investigation of the case has resulted in the honorable discharge of the lady. It is much to be regretted that an accusation so injurious, yet false, has been preferred, and we especially regret that our columns, through a correspondent, were made the medium of the charge. We trust our cotemporaries, East and West, who have given currency to the aspersion, will aid us in making the *amende* to a worthy and, as is now evident, persecuted woman.

A Tornado.

Something of a tornado swept over Edgar county, Illinois, on Saturday evening last, doing great damage to houses, fences and the standing crops. In the town of Paris the Presbyterian church and the dwelling houses of Harry Metcalfe and J. Hesey were unroofed. The tin covering on the roofs on the Methodist church, Wozencraft's building and Lodge & Bowen's hardware store was blown away, and the gable end of the Union School House caved in. Several other buildings were injured, and many of the shade trees about the town uprooted. But two persons, a son of Mr. Flint and a daughter of J. H. Vance, were injured—both slightly.

How the Soldiers Vote.

The soldiers of Vermont voted for Members of Congress at the election held on the 5th inst. So far as the returns have been received, the result is as follows:

	Union.	Dem.	Scat'g.
1st Brigade, complete	724	84	57
8th Reg't, 2 companies	18	10	0
9th Reg't, complete	290	17	1
10th Reg't, 7 companies	100	2	0
17th Reg't, 2 companies	66	3	0
Cavalry, 4 companies	61	6	0
3d Battery	20	4	4
3d Sharpshooters	17	0	0
Total	1238	155	58

Union over Democrat, 1,083; Union over all, 1,021. The Rutland editor says that "that's the way they will vote for Little Mac."

A Successful Speaker.

Gen. Sheridan made a speech on Thursday last to a large number of Breckinridge Democrats at Fisher's Hill, in the Shenandoah Valley, in favor of "the immediate cessation of hostilities." In their haste to escape from Phil's unanswerable arguments, some five thousand were arrested, and a large number seriously injured.

☞ A gentleman who by nature and association has always committed himself to the Democratic party has of late been observed by his friends to be grievously exercised in mind as to the course of duty for him at a time when there are two campaigns in progress, in both of which he is evidently interested—a military and a political campaign. It is to be supposed that he found relief from his perplexity of mind yesterday, as is indicated by a remark which he made to a friend, who said to him, "I suppose, of course, you will go for the Chicago platform and its nominee?" "How can I?" was the reply. "My only son, a better man than myself, is fighting in the Federal army, and I cannot bring myself to feel it right that I should stay at home and vote against the cause for which he is suffering."

☞ The Democratic Platform blames President Lincoln and his Cabinet for almost everything they have done in resistance to the rebellion, but blames the rebels for nothing. Even the cruelties of the rebel authorities, in causing our captured brethren to be exposed, for weary months, unsheltered, to the burning suns and drenching storms of Georgia, feeding them on twelve ounces of corn meal and two of putrid pork per day, is charged against our own Government, without a hint that the rebels have done anything wrong in the premises.

☞ The New York correspondent of the London *Times* says: "McClellan's chances for the Presidency are better than those of any other candidate. He is understood to have explained away some passages in a recent speech, which, ordinarily, conveyed the impression that he was in favor of war for the extirpation of slavery, and to have otherwise made himself more acceptable than formerly, to that great wing of the Democratic party whose whole sympathies are with the South.

☞ Contrary to general expectation, the Union county ticket in Aroostook, Maine, is probably elected by about 100 majority. The majority outside the French Plantations will not fall far short of 800, and reports from Madawaska indicate that the Democratic majority has been reduced from last year, in round numbers, to 200, making the county about the same as last year. So every county in the State has gone for the Union.

☞ The New York *Post* says the prices obtained at the book trade sale in that city Wednesday, were extremely low. Many of the novels published by Harper & Brothers brought less than one-third of the retail rates. Their large illuminated Bibles, which sell at retail at thirty-five dollars, were taken at twenty-two. Lossing's Field book of the Revolution, of which the retail price is seven dollars a volume, brought four dollars and fifty cents. Thackeray's novels sold well.

☞ The rebel General Gordon, who was killed at Berryville, was a graduate of Yale College, in the class of 1849. He was a lawyer in Savannah, when the war broke out. Many of our old residents will remember General Gordon, from the fact that soon after his graduation he was married in this city to the daughter of one of our most promising citizens. It is proper to state that Mrs. Gordon has been a strong Union lady since the outbreak of the war.

☞ "The Union platform" treats the rebellion as *wrong*—as wicked and unjustifiable—and demands its complete suppression. It does not propose to buy a peace, but to *make* one, by constraining the rebels to submit to lawful authority and deport themselves hereafter like law-abiding citizens. The Democratic platform nowhere condemns the rebellion, even by implication, but rather condemns those who have striven to subdue it.

☞ If Mr. Lincoln had adopted and enforced the platform of the Chicago Convention immediately upon its announcement, Forts Morgan and Gaines and the rebel navy at Mobile would still have defied the federal power, at least it would still have floated the rebel rag in the face of the Stars and Stripes, and the rebels would not have been twice defeated on the Weldon Road, nor three times beaten and now fleeing as fugitives from the Shenandoah Valley. Twenty-five thousand prisoners now in our hands would still have enjoyed "the right to bear arms" under Lee and Hood. If this is what the platform would have accomplished in three weeks what would it perform in one year?

More Arbitrary Arrests.

General Phil. Sheridan has deprived three thousand more Breckenridge Democrats of their liberty, and is said to have disregarded the rights of property and seized a number of pieces of rebel artillery in the Valley of the Shenandoah.

☞ Surgeon General Barnes has issued an order to the Superintendents of Hospitals, directing them to permit all soldiers able to travel and yet unfit for duty, to visit their homes and remain until after the Presidential election. As the order is general, and makes no exceptions, there can be no ground for complaint if the "stayers" do not show the wind coming from a quarter to suit the Copperheads.—*Washington Dispatch.*

As McClellan is claimed to be the idol of the soldiers, of course the Copperheads and Copperhead papers will be delighted at the above intelligence.

Treason Run to Seed.

Fort Wayne contains meaner Copperheads and more of them than any other town in Indiana. It was fitly represented in the Copperhead State Convention by Colerick, who said there: "*I know not how it may be elsewhere, but I tell you, sir, that with us a Union victory is not hailed with demonstrations of joy, nor a Union defeat with any striking manifestations of sorrow.*"

We have heretofore adverted to the resolutions of the Allen county democracy against the enforcement of the draft; to the incendiary appeals of Dawson of the *Times*, for bloodshed if an attempt should be made to put the law in force in Allen county; to the threats of the congregated tribe of peace sneaks, in mass convention, to drive out any newly enlisted soldier who might be ordered to rendezvous at Fort Wayne, and to their declarations of vengeance against the Union men who are unfortunate enough to live there, in case the President did not except that county from the operation of the laws.

Acting on the advice of their leaders, the riff-raff of the party have lately been serving notices on the Union men, of which the following is a sample:

"J. L. WILLIAMS,
OAKLEY,
J. JENKINSON,
WITHERS,

If we do not get justice done at our next elections you will lose your heads. If the draft should be enforced you will lose your heads also. JUDUX."

These notifications are served by being left on the premises of the persons addressed, in the night time as might be expected, from the criminal and cowardly character of those engaged in the business. Jesse L. Williams is known to most of our old citizens, and is a man advanced in years, and a Christian gentleman respected and esteemed by all men except those who hate every man who is not a traitor. Mr. Jenkinson is the editor of the Fort Wayne *Gazette*, and a firm supporter of the Union cause.

The beginning of the sequel to all these bloody threats, is found in the fact that the master spirits of the Jacobin faction, as far as they are liable to the draft, are searching vigorously for substitutes, while the rank and file are—well, we will let the Fort Wayne *Sentinel* tell what they are doing. In its issue of the 22d it says:

The fear of the draft is causing many persons to leave town, and may seriously affect the vote at the approaching election. This is at least premature. They had better wait and see if they are drafted, and not lose their votes through a mere apprehension.

☞ The following, from the Charleston *Mercury* of the 5th, is a succinct statement of the rebel relation to our political canvass:

"If we hold our own and prevent further military successes on the part of our foes, there is every prospect that McClellan will be elected, and his election upon the Chicago platform must lead to peace and our independence."

☞ Ovations are the order of the night with the Chicago party. Torches, transparencies and processions—all the blaze and flash, all the shouts and mottoes that money can buy are used to dazzle and cheat the crowd. These are paraded in opposition to the Administration, and in favor of compromise and peace, at the moment great victories are won over the rebellion. The patriots of the Chicago leaders are McClellan and Pendleton. Therefore, the enemies of the republic, in their estimation, must be Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Farragut.

☞ Why does not Gen. McClellan resign his commission in the army? For nearly two years he has been drawing pay at the rate of between seven and eight thousand dollars a year from the Treasury, for doing nothing. Copperhead journals who are raving about the enormous expenses of this war, may set that down as one item that their candidate might economize immediately.

☞ Imagine Sheridan addressing his army beyond Winchester: "Boys, I am requested by the Chicago Democratic Convention to say to you that after your 'four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war,' the 'sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to you.'" "Beyond Winchester" would be a mighty unsafe place for the Chicago Convention about that time.

☞ The story that the Government even ordered the branding of recruits is an out-and-out Copperhead lie. Some examining Surgeons branded a few "bounty jumpers" on their own responsibility, but as soon as it was known at Washington, the War Department issued peremptory orders against the barberous act. But the calumny will run the rounds till after election.

☞ The Griffin, Ga., *Union*, edited by A. C. Murray, a highly respected citizen some seventy years of age, some months ago began the publication of a series of articles in favor of a reconstruction of the Union. This brought down upon Mr. Murray the denunciations of the Atlanta and other Georgia disunion prints, and a mob, instigated by their denunciations, have totally destroyed his printing office, and nothing but his venerable age and respectability saved him from the halter.—*Exchange.*

We wait for a reproof of this violation of the rights of the press from the Jeff. Davis organ.

☞ A correspondent says: "In the present high price of kerosene lamp wicks, people can make a better wick than they buy by taking cotton flannel, of which all have pieces, and folding it up three thicknesses, just wide enough to go into the tube, and catching the edge with coarse stitches. The wick will burn well and can always easily be rolled up and down."

☞ The Union Platform affirms that as Slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of the Rebellion, it ought, in the interest of public tranquility and safety, to be abolished and prohibited. The Democratic Platform says nothing of the sort, but plainly implies and intends that Slavery shall be preserved and perpetuated.

☞ The Union platform holds it right that black as well as white men should fight for the preservation of the Union, and be protected by the Government in so doing. The Democratic is silent on this point; but, since it wishes the war stopped anyhow, it of course doesn't want "niggers" to fight in it.

☞ It is said that a regiment marching down one of the avenues in Washington the other day to the depot, approaching a McClellan flag, halted, and turned up a side street. The exasperated Copperheads who witnessed it, shouted out, "they'd put one over the floor of the depot, and compel the d—n cusses to go under it."

☞ The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

"It is stated that Gen. Grant dislikes the Chicago platform and McClellan's letter of acceptance very much, and expresses his opinions freely on the subject. He is clearly of the opinion that Lincoln should be re-elected. It is apparent that he is gradually becoming 'abolitionized'—by which it is understood that he is beginning to feel and act in common with the Washburne class of Republicans. Twelve months have worked great apparent changes in his sentiments."

☞ A smile of serene content passed over the face of a Peace man at Zanesville, when he heard Ben Wade say historically: "After a year and a half of battles, McClellan, and all his staff, and all their horses, came out as sleek, as fat and fair as they went in. Not one had blood drawn on him. And he was the young Napoleon!"

☞ It has been suggested that if Spalding's Glue wont work, Virginia mud might stick McClellan to his platform. It made him stick round Washington eighteen months, and it ought to hold him until election—only six weeks.

☞ The Union platform affirms the duty of *maintaining* the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of its Constitution and laws. The Democratic pledges "unswerving fidelity" to the Union, but is silent as to the duty aforesaid.

☞ Just step into the Board of Underwriters, and ask if, at any time during the two years of McClellan's military career, it was not possible to have got his life insured for a less premium than that on the life of a farmer in a hayfield.

☞ Sheridan's branch of the Baltimore Platform—the enemy in sight; the interval accessible to infantry, artillery, and cavalry; and forward march!!

☞ The Peace offered to us at Chicago is nothing but Disunion and can be nothing but Disunion. The Peace Grant will give us in Richmond is Union now and forever.

☞ The only effective Peace Commissioners—Grant, Sherman, Farragut and Sheridan

FROM NASHVILLE.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners—An Alabamian Speaks—Views of a Tennessean—What a Georgian Thinks—The Truce Continued—All Quiet.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, August 24, 1864.

No less than 513 rebel deserters have arrived in this city, since Monday last—a period of five days; and they represent nearly every regiment of Hood's army. By permission of the authorities, I conversed with a number of them freely, and there is such a similarity in their stories, relative to the discontent prevailing in Hood's army, that I think there must be truth in what they say. Three of them belonged to the "picked men," who had been selected, to the number of one hundred, to stand guard on the central ground, where the people of Atlanta were put off the cars, to go to their friends. It will not be necessary for me to generalize and tell the oft repeated stories of starvation, discontent, &c., &c., existing; but I will give some of my conversations in detail, and let the reader draw his own conclusions.

AN ALABAMIAN SPEAKS.

The first man to whom I directed my inquiries was Sergeant Brent, 14th Alabama Infantry.

"You are tired of service, I presume," said I.

Brent—Yes I have fired the last gun for Jeff Davis.

Correspondent—When did you enter the service?

B.—In February, 1861, for six months.

Cor.—Did you re-enlist?

B.—No; I was conscripted for three years, and at the expiration of that time, was conscripted again, nominally for three years, but I presume my term would have been indefinite, if I had not escaped.

Cor.—What is the strength of your regiment now?

B.—The last time I saw it which was on the 5th, it had sixty-eight men for duty.

Cor.—What is your estimate of Hood's strength?

B.—He has three corps of infantry, divided into three or four divisions each, and these again into three brigades. I dont know the whole strength of the army, but one brigade has 450 men for duty, and I know the strength of two others, adjoining us, one of which is less than 400, and the other about 500.

Cor.—Do you think that is about the average?

B.—Yes; when the Georgia militia were with us, it added 15,000 to the strength nominally, but they were rather a weakness; they consumed our rations, without doing any good; but they are at home now, and they all swear they will stay.

Cor.—Are the men dissatisfied?

B.—Yes; they would all desert if they could; thousands have deserted; those who reach the Union lines do not constitute all that leave.

Cor.—Where do they go?

B.—To the woods, where they gather in gangs, and live by plundering with men who brought on the war, and then wanted the poor people to do all the fighting.

Cor.—Is this generally regarded as a rich man's war, and a poor man's fight?

B.—Yes, by everybody. We went into it, believing our rights were in danger; but since we entered the service, we have been perfect slaves ourselves—worse off than niggers?

Cor.—How long do you think the leaders will hold out?

B.—*Till after the Presidential election; they think a peace man will be elected and the Union armies will be withdrawn.*

Cor.—What do they think of McClellan?

B.—*They say he is all right; or at least they are not afraid of him.*

A TENNESSEAN.

I then called upon a member of the old 1st Tennessee regiment. He was a member of Cheatham's division, and on requesting him to give a general statement he said: We have four brigades in our division that average 700 men each; our regiment numbers 103 men and officers fit for duty. Hood's whole fighting force consists of 10 divisions, ranging from 1,800 to 3,000 men—perhaps 2,300 men being a fair average. The Georgia militia were deserting so badly that they were all allowed to go home.

Cor.—Are your men discontented?

Soldier—Yes; if allowed to go home, every man would take the oath of allegiance.—Some of the officers would do the same.

Cor.—What are you views of the presidency?

S.—Our officers tell us if we will hold out till McClellan is elected, the North will give up the struggle.

Cor.—Have they any other hope?

S.—None.

Cor.—What, in your opinion will be the effect in the masses of the army if Lincoln is successful?

S.—They will stand no longer; they will tell their officers they have been deceived, and the mutiny will be so general, that it will be a success.

A GEORGIAN.

Mr. Glover, of the 39th Georgia regiment, was questioned, and he stated that Hood's army did not number much over 21,000 men; that the woods was full of deserters; that the soldiers were wearied with the war, but that a great many had resolved to continue in the field until the result of the Presidential election was known, at the solicitation of the officers.

"What would be the effect of Mr. Lincoln's re-election?" I asked.

"They would lose all hope, and give up," was the response.

"What is thought among your officers of McClellan?" I continued.

"They all say if he is elected the South will come out safe; but if beaten, they might as well give up first as last."

I then inquired how many men his regiment contained.

"The regiment has 57 men for duty; the brigade about 400; the division 21,000," was the answer.

I ought to give further details of my consultation with these men, but as no new light will be thrown on the subject, I desist.

THE TRUCE CONTINUED.

The truce has been continued, at Atlanta, and we are regaled with rumors that Sherman is negotiating with Gov. Brown, for a return of Georgia to the Union. But of this I know nothing; certain it is, the Georgia Legislature assembles day after to-morrow, (26th.)

ALL QUIET.

All is quiet in Rousseau's department. The enrollment of the militia, ordered by Gov. Johnson, is progressing peaceably and rigidly. H.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION IN CINCINNATI.

Speech of Hon. S. P. Chase.

IMMENSE TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION.

Bloody Peace Demonstration—Several Killed and Wounded.

CINCINNATI, September 25, 1864.

The Union demonstration last night transcended anything of the kind ever seen in the West. The outpouring was tremendous. Along the route of procession the sidewalks, windows, and roofs of buildings were one dense mass of shouting and struggling people. The streets were festooned with flags; many private residences were illuminated; bonfires blazed, and rockets showered their fiery dust in the deepening twilight. The procession was remarkable for its numbers, its enthusiasm, and its brilliancy. Thousands of torches, many colored lanterns and transparencies, illustrated with pictures and mottoes, attracted the eye; martial and brass bands, wagons filled with garlanded girls dressed in white and singing patriotic songs, the choruses of which were taken up and chanted by thousands of manly voices, charmed the ear, and long and loud shouts for the people's candidates, Lincoln and Johnson, inspired the heart.

The procession was an hour and ten minutes passing a given point. Among hundreds of mottoes were such as these: "Shenandoah harvest reaped by Early and threshed by Sheridan." "Our Peace Commissioners—Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Farragut." "Another ballot for the Union." "Fisher's Hill." "With Victory comes Peace." "Bullets in the front, Ballots in the rear." "No peace with armed traitors." "Treason the same, whether in Richmond or Chicago." "We'll fight it out on this line, if it takes all winter." "I'm pushing down the valley to-night." Among the mottoes were hits at Vallandigham, Pendleton, Pugh and local Copperhead celebrities, which irritated the Little Mackerels excessively. Speaking took place in Court Street Market Place from three stands. Here people were only to be estimated by the acre. They overflowed into the streets, and as far as the eye could see, were moving delegations traced like fire-flies by the glimmer of their lamps.

The speech of the evening was made by Secretary Chase. It was solidly argumentative, and no abstract could do it justice. He urged by strong language, and by pertinent reasoning, the people to stand by the Administration in the prosecution of the war—the only road to permanent peace. He endorsed the general policy of the Administration, politically, financially, and in the field. He attacked and demolished the arguments for an armistice with traitors in arms, showed the fatal danger to Union, of such temporizing, and the immense advantages they would reap from any delay in driving them to the wall. He considered the situation in every way favorable to the overthrow of the rebellion and the termination of the war in a speedy and lasting peace. If people were only true to themselves and the Government, and by the re-election of Lincoln would give traitors and the world to understand that they were resolved to stand by the Union at all hazards and whatever cost, this result of the great struggle was not far off.

There was a serious riot in the Fourth Ward.

The Kentucky delegation passing through it on their way home found the gas turned off and the streets dark. They were assailed with boulders and several knocked down by roughs hurrahing for McClellan and Pugh. Finally revolvers were drawn and firing with small arms became lively. Two men and one woman were instantly killed, two men seriously stabbed and several more or less injured. The police arrived in time to prevent the riot assuming more serious dimensions. The roughs were dispersed and the delegation proceeded home without further interruption.

Two persons were accidentally killed, one crushed under an overturned omnibus and one by the kick of horses.

Vallandigham made an important speech at Sidney on Saturday. He declared the Chicago Convention and Platform to mean peace unconditional and immediate, and that McClellan's letter was a mere expression of personal opinion. He would be bound in administrative policy by the action of the Convention and its Peace [illegible] construed by those who made them. The speech will damage McClellan immeasurably.

☞ The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* says the Republican party intend to hold the Government by force if outvoted in November. It lies.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, 1864.

The money market to-day was less excited—gold having ruled steady and firmer. There was a more active demand for currency however, principally by produce dealers, and the money market was closer—the regular bankers showing great unwillingness to advance on produce. Good business paper was taken freely at 10 per cent. discount.

The supply of eastern exchange was unusually light, and the market ruled firm—the bankers buying at ¾@⅞ per cent discount and selling at ½ discount.

Gold in New York opened at 193, advanced to 194⅛ and closed quiet at 193⅜. The following are the quotations received by James Boyd, gold broker:—

At 9.30 a. m.	193	11.00 a. m.	193⅜
9.45 a. m.	193⅜	12.00 m.	193⅜
10.00 a. m.	193⅜	2.00 p. m.	193⅜
10.15 a. m.	193⅜		

Here the market opened at 188, and closed firm at 190. Silver opened at 165, and closed firm at 180. Five-Twenties were firm at 109.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations for Sept. 27, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., commission, stock and bond brokers, 24 Clark street, Chicago:

	1st Board.	2d Board.		1st Board.	2d Board.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Market—1st Board, weak. 2d Board, firm.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, 1864.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—The Produce markets during the past week show a decline in prices of $2.00 per barrel on Flour, 15@40c per bushel on Wheat, 6c on Corn, 1c on Oats, 20@25c on Rye, 8c on Barley, 10@17c per pound on Butter, 4@5c per gallon on Highwines, and 50@75c per bushel on Timothy Seed.

The following were the receipts and shipments during the past 48 hours:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 48 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	6,381	7,093
Wheat	66,304	134,550
Corn	86,298	44,415
Oats	133,110	50,050
Rye	9,753	401
Barley	8,014	1,116
Grass Seed	26,651	171,670
Flax Seed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn	32,330	[illegible]
Cured Meats	94,560	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	375,571
Tallow	2,682	9,655
Wool	17,050	22,370
Live Hogs	1,709	3,316
Cattle	328	850
Hides	71,329	23,850
Highwines	25	201
Salt	2,931	2,274
Butter	30,740	42,671

The firmness in the gold market to-day affected the produce markets favorably, and we have to note an advance in most articles. The general market, however, although not so "panicy" as yesterday, was nervous and unsettled—some articles fluctuating almost every two or three minutes. The slightest symptom of weakness in gold caused a universal tremor, and operators would change their minds half a dozen times within an hour—first one way and then another.

The Flour market was more active, and we note a firmer feeling, but without any decided improvement. About 2,500 barrels changed hands, at $10.00 for White Winter extras, and $8.00@8.50 for good to choice Spring extras.

The Wheat market shows an advance in prices of 5c@7c per bushel, with sales of about 85,000 bushels, at $1.60@1.63 for No. 1 red, $1.56@1.57 for No. 2 red; $1.46@1.50 for rejected red; $1.5 @1.61 for No. 1 spring; $1.49@1.61 for No. 2 spring; and $1.36@1.45 for rejected spring—the market closing unsettled at $1.54 for No. 2 spring.

Corn advanced fully 2c per bushel, with sales of about 100,000 bushels at $1.24@1.27 for No. 1; $1.24@1.27 for No. 2; and $1.23@1.25 for rejected Corn—the market closing firm at $1.26 for No. 2 Corn in store.

Oats advanced ½c per bushel, with sales of 110,000 bushels at 62½@63c for No 1 and 60@61c for Rejected—the market closing quiet and steady at the advance.

Rye opened with sales of No 2 at $1.06, but before the close No 1 was sold at $1.08@1.04, and No 2 at $1.03—an advance since yesterday of 6@8c per bushel.

There was a fair inquiry for Barley, and the market advanced 10c, with light sales of No 2 in store at $1.60@1.75.

Highwines were quiet and unchanged, with sales of 150 brls at $1.66.

Timothy seed was quiet and steady at $4.25@4.50. Flaxseed was steady at $3.15@3.10.

Grain Freights were quiet, with light engagements at 6c for oats and 7½c for corn to Buffalo.

In Beef Cattle the market has been quiet, the receipts being restricted, and consisting entirely of medium and common grades of stock. Entered sales 550 head at $3.25@5.25, chiefly at $3.25@4.00 per 100 lbs. Previous quotations unchanged.

Hogs have been in moderate supply, with entered sales amounting to 971 head, at $6.70@11.25 chiefly at $9.50@10.25 per 100 lbs. Market very quiet, prices weak with a downward tendency.

LATER.

In the afternoon the Wheat market was buoyant and active at higher prices than ruled on 'Change—No. 2 selling as high as $1.62, and closing firm at $1.61@1.61½. Corn, oats, and other cereals were neglected. Highwines were dull and nominal.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

Lower Prices.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, 1864.

The decline in gold and cotton has caused an easier market for Dry Goods, and we note a decline since the date of our last review, of 3@4c per yard on Brown Sheetings, 2c on Prints, 2½c on Delaines, and about 15 per cent on all kinds of imported goods.

At the East there is no attempt on the part of manufacturers to press goods, but the jobbers all over the country are panic-stricken, and prices have a strong downward tendency.

Trade in the city is dull—country dealers purchasing only from "hand to mouth." This will not be remedied till gold and cotton become more settled than they are at present. One thing, however, is certain: the wholesale merchants of Chicago are selling goods now much lower than in any other city in the West.

The following are the closing quotations:

BROWN SHEETINGS. — PRINTS. — BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS. — DELAINES. — GINGHAMS. — WOOLEN FLANNELS. — CANTON FLANNELS. — TICKS. — STRIPES. — DENIMS. — COTTONADES. — HEAVY DRILLS. — BLEACHED CORSET JEANS. — SLATE COLORED JEANS. — BUNDERS. — COLORED CAMBRICS. — BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Appleton, 4-4	[illegible]	Amoskeag A	[illegible]
Atlantic, A	[illegible]	Massachusetts	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]	Medford	[illegible]
Cabot, A	[illegible]	Pepperell, O	[illegible]
Eagle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indian Head	[illegible]	Pocasset	[illegible]
Indian Orch'd, W	[illegible]	Stark, A	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pepperell, 10-4	[illegible]
Spragues, Dark	[illegible]	Duchess, B	[illegible]
Phillip Allen, D'k	[illegible]	York	[illegible]
American, Dark	[illegible]	Richmond, Dark	[illegible]
Dunnell, Dark	[illegible]	Black and White	[illegible]
Shirting Styles	[illegible]	Franklin	[illegible]
Bates	[illegible]	James' Mills	[illegible]
Blackstone	[illegible]	James's Mills	[illegible]
Hope	[illegible]	Lonsdale	[illegible]
Hill	[illegible]	Wamsutta	[illegible]
Hill	[illegible]	Waltham	[illegible]
James' Mills	[illegible]	Red Bank	[illegible]
Manchest'r (new)	[illegible]	All Wool, plain	[illegible]
Pacific (new)	[illegible]		
Scotch Ginghams	[illegible]	Hampden	[illegible]
Lancaster	[illegible]	Glasgow	[illegible]
Red Twilled	[illegible]	Blue Twilled	[illegible]
Gray Twilled	[illegible]	Opera Flannels	[illegible]
Hamilton, br'n, wide	[illegible]	Manchester	[illegible]
Amoskeag, A C A	[illegible]	York, 30-inch	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Palmer Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Albany	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cumberland Red	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Whittenton, A A	[illegible]
Swift River	[illegible]		
Amoskeag, Dark	[illegible]	Whit'nt'n, D'k, C	[illegible]
Uncasville	[illegible]	Shetucket, Dark	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Everett	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	York	[illegible]
Amoskeag	[illegible]	Pembroke	[illegible]
Hamilton	[illegible]	Clinton	[illegible]
Manchester	[illegible]	Haymaker	[illegible]
York	[illegible]	Washington	[illegible]
Pearl River	[illegible]	Brown, Warren	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	Madison	[illegible]
Providence	[illegible]		
New York Mills	[illegible]	Winchester	[illegible]
Everett	[illegible]	Farm'rs&Mech's	[illegible]
Amosk'g, Brown	[illegible]		
Amoskeag	[illegible]	Pepperell	[illegible]
Bates	[illegible]	Lewiston	[illegible]
Lewiston	[illegible]	Pepperell	[illegible]
Bates	[illegible]	Canoe River	[illegible]
Indian Orchard	[illegible]	Amoskeag	[illegible]
Y'k Nank's, pl'n	[illegible]	Durlaps	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Coats' Sp'l Cot'n	[illegible]
Bro. Crash	[illegible]	Willimantic	[illegible]
Bleached do	[illegible]	Sileaia Lonsdale	[illegible]
Amoskeag	[illegible]	Washington	[illegible]
Victory	[illegible]	Paper Cambrics	[illegible]
Gilbert's	[illegible]	Lewis	[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

For the Week Ending Sept. 27, 1864.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 27.

The following table shows the receipts of Lumber, Shingles, Lath, etc., for the week ending September 24, and comparatively for three years:

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC., FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 24, FOR THREE YEARS.

	1864.	1863.	1862.
Lumber, feet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, pcs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber feet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Staves, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Posts, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pickets, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LUMBER—During the early part of the week the market was active and very firm, at previous quotations. Receipts were for several days very limited and insufficient to meet the wants of buyers. With the depreciation of gold and the general depression of the trade of this city which has followed, since Friday last the lumber market has partaken of the same character. Sales have been effected with more difficulty, and not a few cargoes have been on the market for two or three days, without buyers, that would at any previous period of the present season have changed hands in a few hours. There has also been a decline in the previous rates of lumber of $1.00@1.50 per 1,000 feet as compared with the current rates of last Tuesday evening. There is less confidence among buyers, and, without a change in the present gloomy and downward tendency of our monetary market, prices will inevitably still further decline. In the yards there has been less activity but no quotable change in prices has taken place.

SHINGLES—The market has been in very limited supply, although the receipts have been fully equal to the demand. Good shaved and sawed shingles are still tolerably firm, but the market is not characterized by that strong upward tendency which existed a week ago.

LATH—The market has been in fair supply. With a more limited demand, prices continue moderately firm at previous quotations.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo schr Flight, from [illegible], sold by [illegible] strips, [illegible] cargo schr Kate Bellman, from [illegible] at [illegible] cargo schr [illegible], from Grand River, sold by Brewster, [illegible] schr [illegible], from Oconto, sold by [illegible] strips, at [illegible].

CARGO SALES DURING THE WEEK.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following are the yard prices:

[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—There have been received at the various yards during the day about [illegible] head of Beef Cattle. Of these there were a few droves of fair medium quality, the remainder being common class, cows and the most inferior descriptions of stock. A. E. Kent & Co., city packers, bought 115 head at $3.25 [illegible]; for the army about 150 head have been taken, and the remaining sales were made to speculators and city butchers. The total number of entered sales is 554 head, thus leaving about 400 head of to-day's receipts unsold, and an equal number from yesterday. Prices ranged from $3.25@5.25, chiefly at $3.25@4.00 per 100 lbs. There has been no change in the previous character of the demand or in the current rates of the market. Common cattle such as has been received to-day, are in very small request; the best lots are selected and get fair prices, such as are quoted in the subjoined sale list; the balance stand over for some days, and ultimately sell at prices about sufficient to pay yardage, freight and other expenses, to the dissatisfaction of their owners and to the advantage of no one else. Good cattle are in fair demand, with a limited supply, and prices rule firm at previous quotations.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Jacobs	A. E. Kent & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. H. Wicker	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chapman	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	Kaufman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Eckart & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. F. Brown	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Hubbs & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilson	Medyke	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Price	Hanigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McFovern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	McGraw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Marre & Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Craiger	Davies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCorkle	McGraw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strahorn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—Received to-day about 1,600 Hogs. Entered sales, 971 head at $6.70@11.25, chiefly at $9.50@10.25 per 100 lbs. There are about 1,000 hogs in the yards this evening unsold. Trade has been quiet, with a limited demand. Prices are weak, but without any quotable change.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
W. F. Brown	Sanders & Singer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McClellan	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. F. Brown	Allerton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Keyes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. ager	Gillett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	Sogart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Russell	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	Sherman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of in store, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, 1864.

FREIGHTS—[illegible]—Quiet. [illegible] engagements to-day were: To Buffalo—schr C. O. [illegible], with corn at 7½c; bark B. W. [illegible] with oats at 6c. [illegible]—There is no change in rates. We quote:

Flour to Boston, lake and rail	[illegible]
Flour to New York, lake and rail	[illegible]
Flour to Boston, all rail	[illegible]
Flour to Boston, via Sarnia	[illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Portland all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day, 6,381 brls; shipped, 7,093 brls. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the week, and since [illegible], and the comparative statistics:

Received last week, brls	[illegible]
corresponding week 1863	[illegible]
season of '64	[illegible]
corresponding period 1863	[illegible]
Shipped last week, brls	[illegible]
corresponding week 1863	[illegible]
season of '64	[illegible]
corresponding period 1863	[illegible]

The market during the week has been much [illegible], owing to the decline in Gold, and we note a depreciation in prices of fully $2 per brl. The following table shows the transactions during the week:

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN FLOUR DURING THE WEEK.

Date.	Barrels sold.	W. Winter Extras.	Red Winter Extras.	Spring Extras.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

To-day the market was more active, but there was no material improvement in prices. [illegible]

The following are the closing quotations in Flour in this market: [illegible]

Corn Meal—There is very little inquiry, and the market is quiet and almost entirely nominal. We quote: [illegible]

Bran and Middlings—The supply of Bran is fully equal to the demand, and we note a decline on the week of [illegible] per ton. Middlings are neglected and entirely nominal. We quote: [illegible]

WHEAT—Received to-day, 66,304 bu; shipped, 134,550 bu. The movement during the week and since January 1, was as follows:

Received last week, bu	[illegible]
corresponding week 1863	[illegible]
season of '64	[illegible]
corresponding period 1863	[illegible]
Shipped last week, bu	[illegible]
corresponding week 1863	[illegible]
season of '64	[illegible]
corresponding period 1863	[illegible]

The market during the week has been panic-stricken and heavy, and we note a decline in prices of [illegible] per bushel since the date of our last weekly review on spring grades, and [illegible] on winter grades. Owing to the unsettled state of the markets all over the country, very little has been purchased for shipment. The following table shows the transactions during the week:

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN WINTER WHEAT DURING THE WEEK.

Date.	Bu sold.	No. 1 Red.	No. 2 Red.	Rej'd Red.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following table shows the transactions in Spring Wheat during the week:

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN SPRING WHEAT DURING THE WEEK.

Date.	Bushels sold.	No. 1 Spring.	No. 2 Spring.	Rejected Spring.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

To-day there was a much firmer feeling in the wheat market, and prices advanced [illegible] per bu, but it was very irregular and unsettled. Sales to-day were: [illegible]

CORN—Received to-day, 86,298 bu; shipped, 44,415 bu. The following table shows the movement during the week, and since the first of January:

Received last week, bu	[illegible]
corresponding week 1863	[illegible]
corresponding period 1863	[illegible]
Shipped last week, bu	[illegible]
corresponding week 1863	[illegible]
corresponding period 1863	[illegible]

The market for Corn during the week has ruled inactive, owing to the fall in gold and other leading articles. We note a decline in prices since the [illegible]. The following are the sales during the week:

DAILY TRANSACTIONS IN CORN DURING THE WEEK.

Date.	Bu sold.	No. 1 Corn.	No. 2 Corn.	Rej'd Corn.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

To-day there was rather more [illegible], and an advance in prices of [illegible] per bushel. [illegible]

OATS—Received to-day, 133,110 bu; shipped, 50,050 bu. The following table shows the movement during the week, and since the first of January:

Received last week, bu	[illegible]
corresponding week 1863	[illegible]
corresponding period 1863	[illegible]
Shipped last week, bu	[illegible]
corresponding week 1863	[illegible]
corresponding period 1863	[illegible]

There has been a fair shipping demand for Oats during the week, and notwithstanding the decline in gold and other [illegible]. [illegible]

RYE—Received to-day, 9,753 bu; shipped, 401 bu. The following shows the movement during the past week and since the 1st of January:

Received last week, bu	[illegible]
corresponding week 1863	[illegible]
corresponding period 1863	[illegible]
Shipped last week	[illegible]
corresponding week 1863	[illegible]
corresponding period 1863	[illegible]

The market during the week has been heavy, and prices have declined [illegible]. [illegible] The market closing at outside quotations.

BARLEY—Received to-day, 8,014 bu; shipped, 1,116 bu. The following table shows the movement for the week and since Jan'y 1: [illegible]

[illegible]

BUTTER—[illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

COOPERAGE—The market has been very dull and [illegible]. We quote:

Pork Barrels	[illegible]
Lard Tierces	[illegible]
Whisky Barrels	[illegible]
Flour Barrels, flat hoop	[illegible]
Flour Barrels, round hoop	[illegible]
Loose half brls	[illegible]
Lard Kegs	[illegible]
Butter Kegs	[illegible]
Tight Barrels, Staves and Headings	[illegible]
Flour Barrel Staves and Square Headings	[illegible]
Flour Barrel Staves and Circle Headings	[illegible]
Flat Hoops	[illegible]
Oak Poles	[illegible]
Hickory Poles	[illegible]

Sale to-day: 1 car Green Hickory Poles on track at [illegible].

CHEESE—The market has been in very limited supply both from Hamburg and Western Reserve. [illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible] We quote: [illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—[illegible] We quote:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EGGS—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible] We quote:

Whitefish, No. 1, half brl	[illegible]
Trout, No. 1, half brl	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1, half brl	[illegible]
Codfish, George's Bank	[illegible]
Herring, No. 1, Pickled, round, per brl	[illegible]
Herring, Labrador, split	[illegible]
Herring, Scaled, per box	[illegible]
Herring, Lake, per brl	[illegible]

GREEN FRUIT—Apples are in more liberal supply, with a good demand. [illegible] We quote:

Green Apples, ⅌ brl, wholesale	[illegible]
Green Apples, ⅌ brl, cooking	[illegible]
Peaches, ⅌ box	[illegible]
Lemons, ⅌ box	[illegible]

FEATHERS—In small supply, with a [illegible] demand. Market rules firm, but there has been no change on previous quotations. We quote: Prime Live Geese Feathers [illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—Apples—market dull and weaker. On previous quotations we note a decline [illegible]. We quote:

Apples, Southern, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Peaches, halves	[illegible]
Currants, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Raisins	[illegible]
Figs, Smyrna	[illegible]
Almonds, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Prunes, Bohemian	[illegible]

GAME—The market is in better supply, and with the exception of prairie chickens [illegible]. We quote: [illegible]

HIDES—There has been a very considerable falling off [illegible]. We quote: [illegible]

HIGHWINES—The stock [illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HOPS—[illegible] We quote: [illegible]

IRON—The decline in Gold has made holders of iron less firm, and [illegible]. We quote: [illegible]

PIG IRON—The market is unsettled and dull. [illegible]

LEAD AND SHOT—The market is very quiet [illegible]. We quote: [illegible]

LIME AND STUCCO—The market [illegible]

LEATHER—In consequence of the decline [illegible] We quote:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

METALS—There has been a general [illegible] We quote:

Box Tin Plate, I C	[illegible]	1st quality	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MATCHES—Market quiet, and in fair supply [illegible]

NAILS—The market has been somewhat excited during the past week in consequence of large stocks [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—The market has been very quiet, and with the decline in Gold, prices are weaker. [illegible] We quote: [illegible]

ONIONS—The market has been in fair supply, with a moderate demand. Prices rule firm at our present quotations. We quote: [illegible]

OILS—Linseed Oil has been in almost nominal demand, with a limited supply. Prices are weaker, with a downward tendency. Lard Oil is in fair demand and scarce. Market firm at present quotations. Other descriptions are quiet and less firm. We quote:

Raw Linseed Oil	[illegible]
Boiled Linseed Oil	[illegible]
Olive Oil, bulk	[illegible]
Whale Oil, W. B.	[illegible]
Elephant Oil	[illegible]
Bank Oil	[illegible]
Lard Oil, pure leaf	[illegible]
Machine Oil	[illegible]
Sperm Oil	[illegible]
Neatsfoot Oil	[illegible]
Castor Oil	[illegible]

CARBON OIL—The market has been dull and inactive. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—The stock of Provisions [illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible] We quote: [illegible]

POULTRY—The receipts during the week have [illegible]

PAINTS—The market during the week has been dull and unsettled. There has been no change. We quote:

White Lead, pure, ⅌ 100 lbs	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

COLORS. [illegible]

POWDER—[illegible] market dull and unsettled at former rates. We quote: [illegible]

RICE—[illegible]

SEEDS—Timothy—During the week the market has been less active, and prices have fallen [illegible] per bushel. [illegible]

SALT—Received to-day, 2,931 brls; shipped, 2,274 brls. [illegible]

SOAP—The market is in fair supply, with the usual [illegible] We quote: [illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

STARCH—In fair supply, with a more limited demand. Prices weak at present quotations. We quote: [illegible]

STEEL—The decline in gold has considerably affected the demand for all description of steel. [illegible] We quote: [illegible]

SALERATUS—In fair demand, with a good supply. Prices steady at previous rates. We quote: [illegible]

SUGAR—The market for several [illegible] We quote: [illegible]

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—[illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TALLOW—The market has been [illegible]

TOBACCO—The market during the week has [illegible] We quote: [illegible]

VINEGAR—In fair supply. Market quiet and tolerably firm at present quotations. We quote: [illegible]

WOOL—The market has been dull with [illegible]

We clip the following from the N. Y. Shipping List of the 24th inst.: [illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

WOODEN WARE—[illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS—[illegible] We quote: [illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED—Sept. 27.

Prop Gov. Cushman, Laughy, Detroit, sundries.
[illegible]
Schr Golden Harvest, Moore, Green Bay, lumber.
Schr Helen Blood, Reid, Whitehead's Pier, wood.
Schr D Newhall, Anderson, Eagle Harbor, wood.
Schr Whip, Adams, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Vermont, McVea, Brown's Pier, wood.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Centreville, wood.
Schr Sophia Smith, Love, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Cascade, Cheney, Buffalo, coal.
Schr [illegible], Loutial, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Palmer, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Wm Smith, Smith, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Wyoming, Furlong, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Lumberman, Connell, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Conquest, Russell, Sheboygan, lumber.
Schr Perry Hannah, Connor, Grand Traverse, wood.
Schr Alleghany, Wilson, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Emeline, Williams, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr E B Hubbard, Shaffer, Muskegon, lumber.

CLEARED.

Prop Plymouth, Dickson, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Chapman, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Iowa, Howard, Peshtigo.
[illegible]
Schr Kate Hinchman, [illegible]

TERRIBLE DISASTER ON THE LAKE.

Loss of the Brig Sultan—with all but one on board—A terrible night—Statement of the sole survivor.

[From the Cleveland Leader, Sept. 26.]

The brig Sultan, Capt. [illegible] [illegible]

TO MONEY LENDERS.—The County of Grundy and State of Illinois [illegible] make a loan of

Ten Thousand Dollars

On the first day of January, A. D. [illegible]

[illegible]

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

Until the 25th day of December, A. D. 1864.

Persons desiring to make the loan, or a part [illegible]

THE RATE OF INTEREST

And what time or times to [illegible]

[illegible]

Morris, Grundy County, [illegible]

COOPERAGE.

1,500 Lard Tierces.
[illegible]
To store and for sale by J. C. [illegible]

Special Notices.

Drunkenness Cured.

[illegible]

JNO. K. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, [illegible] Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. James.

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow.

[illegible]

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.

[illegible]

In the Year 1843

MATHEWS first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE; [illegible]

Piles—(Hemorrhoids)—Piles.

[illegible] LORD & SMITH, [illegible] Lake street, [illegible]

Unrivaled

FOR CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY IS MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE.

"A QUARTER OF A CENTURY," [illegible] is universally approved

"THIS HAIR DYE"

[illegible]

"IMMEASURABLY SUPERIOR"

[illegible]

"ONE BOTTLE,"

[illegible]

"PRICE, FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE,"

[illegible] A. I. MATHEWS General Agent, 12 Gold st., New York.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE [illegible] WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, [illegible] Factory, 81 Barclay street, New York.

HUMAN FRAILTY OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, [illegible]

To Contractors.

TO CONTRACTORS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Camp Douglas, Ill., Sept. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHARLES GOODMAN, Capt. and A. Q. M.

CONTRACTORS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 26, 1864.

[illegible]

CHAS. GOODMAN, Capt. and A. Q. M.

Drugs and Chemicals.

H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

[illegible] Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

Oils, Window Glass, [illegible]

Special Notices.

Drunkenness Cured.

[illegible]

JNO. K. ENGLISH, Wholesale Agent, [illegible] street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. James.

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow.

[illegible]

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.

[illegible]

In the Year 1855

Mathews first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1. The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree.

The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, 12 Gold street, N. Y.

Also manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 25 cents.

Piles—(Hemorrhoids)—Piles.

[illegible]

LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, Chicago, General Western Agents.

Unrivaled

FOR CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY IS MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE.

"A QUARTER OF A CENTURY."

"THIS HAIR DYE"

"IMMEASURABLY SUPERIOR"

"A DYE."

"ONE BOTTLE"

"DUST Y DIRTY"

"PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE,"

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

[illegible]

HUMAN FRAILTY OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES,

[illegible]

To Contractors.

CONTRACTORS

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CAMP DOUGLAS, Ill., Sept. 26, 1864.

[illegible]

CHARLES GOODMAN, Capt. and A. Q. M.

CONTRACTORS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 26, 1864.

[illegible]

CHARLES GOODMAN, Capt. and A. Q. M.

TO MONEY LENDERS

County of Grundy and State of Illinois.

Ten Thousand Dollars

the first day of January, A. D.

[illegible]

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

until the 25th day of December, A. D. 1864.

THE RATE OF INTEREST

[illegible]

Drugs and Chemicals.

H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

COOPERAGE.

[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

Capital, - - - $500,000.

No. 50 Lasalle Street.

U. S. DEPOSITORY & FISCAL AGENT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR

7-30 Loan and 10-40 and 5-20 Bearing Bonds.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, President. JOSIAH LOMBARD, Cashier.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

CAPITAL.......... $250,000.

THIS BANK HAVING COMPLIED WITH ALL THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW, WILL DO THE BUSINESS OF ... NATIONAL BANKING.

114 Lake-st., Marine Bank Building.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. [illegible], Vice-Pres't. [illegible], Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, June 21, 1864.

[illegible]

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

South West corner Lake and Clark sts.

CAPITAL, paid in .... $500,000.

E. AIKEN, President. SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Pres't. E. E. BRADDOCK, Cashier.

Educational.

DOCTOR DE BON-REPOND, from Paris, and his daughter, respectfully inform the public [illegible] French language [illegible]. Address Post Office Box 4407, or 309 Wabash avenue No. 76.

REFERENCES: Mr. L'Epinay, Vice Consul of France; Michigan street; Dr. Brainard; Wells street; Mr. Wells, Ed. of the Commercial Express; Mr. F. Otis, Lake street.

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MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin September 15th. Address Woodside, Orange Co., N. Y.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA. Philadelphia. Session of 1864-65 begins October 10. FACULTY—C. Hering, M. D.; A. Lippe, M. D.; H. N. Guernsey, M. D.; C. G. Raue, M. D.; J. B. Starkey, M. D.; E. Wilson, M. D.; C. Neidhard, M. D.; Prof. Stephens. Address C. HERRMAN, M. D. Dean, 1105 Filbert street.

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[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1864.

TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

BY RICHARD REALF, 88TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

God never loseth utterly
The world that He hath rounded;
All human stress is by the sea
Of His dear pity bounded.
Upon to Israel, as to ill,
The grip of Pharaoh closes,
Beyond the [illegible] skill
Of some anointed Moses.

Beside us, in all utmost straits,
Walk the delivering angels;
And on the wings of our black hates
Ride His serene evangels.
In riotous girt of wrongs abhorred
A people's shame increases,
When, lo! some prophet draws his sword,
And cleaves the lie in pieces.

O, leader of our sacred cause,
Twin sharer in our sadness,
Defender of our trampled laws
From perjured felons' madness—
In all our press of mortal strife,
Our weariness and weeping,
Our hearts thank God our country's life
Is in thine honest keeping!

So blithe amid the cares of state,
So calm 'mid howling faction,
Clear-souled to hasten or to wait,
As fits the largest action;
With joyance like a little child's,
Along the grave moods straying,
And breezes as from heather wilds
In every cheery saying.

God bless the reverent lips that spake
The one grand word whose thunder
Thrilled all the glad-eared heavens and brake
Our damnable chains asunder!
God bless the patient hand that traced
The golden, glorious pages
Whereby our lost crowns are replaced
For immemorial ages!

We follow where thou leadest; for
Beyond the tribulation
That drapes these dreadful years of war,
We see a newer nation,
Through balmy days of greatening power,
And nights of calm ascension,
Expand into the perfect flower
Of God's divine intention.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. PAINE.

His Theory of "Eminent Domain."

His Idea of a Vigorous Prosecution of the War.

[Special Correspondence to the Chicago Tribune.]

PADUCAH, Ky., Sept. 22.

Gen. Paine is removed from the command of the District of Western Kentucky, and Brig. Gen. Sol. Meredith is here in his stead.

Owing to the bold, straightforward course pursued by Gen. Paine, the question arises "Why was he removed?" In the first place Gen. Paine was not removed, but ordered to turn over his papers and command to his successor Gen. Meredith, and report to Gen. Schofield at Atlanta. There are, as usual, two reports, in fact, grounds for two presumptions. The first is that Gen. Paine's cause was so bold, startling, and successful as to arouse the jealousies and fears of his commanding officer, that he would become so popular as to absorb the entire command of Kentucky. This is one idea. The second is that Government knowing his abilities as an executive officer, wanted his services at Atlanta, including probably the State of Georgia. Whether fortunately or not, Gen. Paine was sick in bed when he received the order. He had been suffering from a severe neuralgia for a week before, and was confined to his room from the 8th to the 20th of September, when he took passage for his home, at Monmouth, Ill., his wife and Surgeon Baker, of the 182d, accompanying him, where he will remain until his health is substantially restored.

The ideas which underlie his administration of affairs in this district are worthy of sober consideration. Gen. Meredith is as thoroughly loyal as Gen. Paine or any other man, having attested his fidelity upon thirty-eight battle fields. Yet he will operate the district upon another plan—a plan nevertheless looking to the same end, the redemption of the country from rebel rule. It will not be without profit to look a little into Gen. Paine's plan, and contrast it with the plan of others now on trial.

The cardinal, outstanding, never-to-be-forgotten idea of Gen. Paine was that of the right of eminent domain possessed by the United States over every foot of her soil. The Government does not dictate what kind of crops a man shall raise. He may plant all corn, potatoes, oats or wheat. He has a clear title to his land, and has the supreme right to do what he pleases on it, so long as he is not unfriendly to his Government. The Government, in selling him his quarter section, abandoned all its rights and interests in that land, except the right of eminent domain, which it could not release so long as it professed a protectorship over its citizens. The citizen may avail himself of the benefit of such lands and climates as suit him best. If he wants to dig gold he may go to California, and there find a code of laws framed to suit that latitude and people. Does he desire to grow corn and raise beef cattle, the fertile fields of Illinois welcome him thither. Is the lumber business the object of his life, the pine forests of Michigan and Wisconsin suit his interests.

For the production of cotton he is attracted by the sunny fields and the customs of South Carolina. But supposing he has a peculiar love for tobacco, wants to live where he can continually smell the rich aroma arising from the weed, then, of course, he goes to the District of Western Kentucky, and there he finds the laws, people and climate all in harmony with his interests. Supposing now he wants to become a manufacturer, Massachusetts furnishes everything adapted to his business. It is for no one to say where he shall go, or what he shall do so long as he is not unfriendly to his Government. He may dislike the State laws of Illinois or South Carolina, but he may also do all in his power in a proper way to amend them. But go where he will, do what he will, he has no right to be a traitor to his Government. The Government in selling him a quarter-section of land agrees to defend him in the possession of that land. If he should be threatened by a foreign power, his rights to that soil challenged, his Government will come to his aid, aye, she will levy armies and build fleets in his defense. She will exert all her strength and consume all her treasures in his behalf. He is an integral part of his Government in fact, and when his rights and possessions are assailed, then the rights of every individual in the Government are assailed, and they must stand or fall together. It matters not in what part of the Union the person is located, it is enough for the Government to know that a citizen has been challenged in his right to the possession of his land by a foreign power, and she will protect him or die. The relation then, from the very nature of the case is reciprocal, and the citizen is bound by every law of God and men to be true to his Government. The history of the past and the judgment of mankind have acknowledged no departure from this principle except when a government has denied to the citizens participation in the law-making power, or burdened him with grievous taxes without allowing him representation, remedy or redress in a peaceable manner. Then, and only then, has he the right of revolution.

Here comes the tug of war. Dr. Singleton contends that he has a most perfect right to hold such opinions and friendships as he pleases so long as he owns his land and has a clear title from Government. The man who holds this view is a secessionist, and this is the beginning and end of the argument.

The pro-slavery officer contends that the man who denies the right of Government to eminent domain over every foot of its soil may yet be a loyal man, and is on his protestation of loyalty entitled to protection as a citizen. Gen. Paine, upon the contrary, adjudges every man a traitor and a public enemy who denies the right of eminent domain, and refuses him the protection of acknowledgment of a citizen, holding that the individual forfeits his rights to his land and to protection, and becomes a public enemy, and must be treated as such until he shows sure and substantial evidence of having abandoned his delusion. The Government and its officers have a right, aye 'tis their bounden duty, to compel the citizen to be friendly with his Government. James Buchanan said the Constitution gave him no power to defend the Republic. Jackson said he would hang every man who denied the right of eminent domain in South Carolina.

States, like individuals, are responsible for their acts. If the State Legislature of Georgia passes an ordinance of secession, then, by the very act, it becomes a belligerent and public enemy, forfeiting all rights and relations that before existed. It denies the right of Government to eminent domain in that State, and if for four years it continues in this attitude, maintaining armies in the field, it cannot be conceived that any reserved rights are left to that State, and it must evidently accept the terms proffered it by the conquering power.

Gen. Paine believes that the shortest route to peace is through the most stupendous preparations for war, and such a war, too, as will compel the rebels to acknowledge the right of eminent domain by the General Government to every foot of soil. No trashy pretensions of loyalty, no hypocritical professions of discouragement because of defeats they have sustained, no sychophantic plea for the old constitution avails a rebel anything with the General. He demands that they return to their allegiance, confess their error, preach to their deluded brethren the truth, that Government has the right of eminent domain, has a just claim to every able-bodied man, black or white, within its limits, for defense in times of war, and not only that they preach, but act, also, in accordance with their professions, before he will accept them as friends or treat them as citizens. Another officer may believe their professions of loyalty, may excuse their ignorance of the doctrine of eminent domain, may argue that the interests of every citizen is with his government, and that he will naturally gravitate towards his interests, &c., &c.

Indeed upon this ground we have been acting from the inception of this rebellion, and our Southern brethren are as unthankful and belligerent to us now as they ever were. Are they taken in arms against the Government acting as guerillas and profess penitence, we forgive them. Do they show any appreciation of the act, or do they as soon as they can get arms bushwhack our trains again? Secession seems to be a disease akin to scrofula; once in the blood the whole organism crumbles under its effects; once the mind becomes affected with that insane idea of State right, individual sovereignty as paramount to general government, once it denies the claims of that government to the friendship of its citizens, or its right of eminent domain, and the more you coax and counsel, the more you plead and entreat, the more the rebel will despise you, the more he will flatter and deceive you to your own and your country's ruin. Four years of terrible strife have proven this; the blind man can almost clearly see through the delusion, why should it be so? This historical lesson is the only way for government to assert its right to boldly state its right, and then insist upon an acknowledgment of them accepting no flimsy pretext to the effect that the individual partly acknowledges the claim to eminent domain, but insist upon the full and complete acknowledgment with all the dignity that belongs to a great, good and just Government. The great trouble with us has been that Government has been too easy and conservative towards its enemies, has failed to state clearly its just demands and insist upon them.

We have been conditional Union men, willing to abate our claims to supreme dominion for prospective peace; willing to acknowledge that our enemies have rights that have been infringed upon, thereby encouraging them to continue a heartless and wicked war. Alexander Stevens, in a speech made on the secession of Georgia, said that he challenged the world to point to a single Southern right that had in the least been infringed upon by the Government at Washington. Nay, so far from it, the South, he said, had had double her share of offices and officers in the administration of the General Government. This is the testimony of a Southern man, than whom no one is better acquainted with Southern claims and rights. And such, too, is the fact. Justice, judgment, righteousness, our national honor and existence—each, all demand, then, that the Republic stand forth firmly, bravely and unconditionally in the great work now on her hands, the work of redemption from the borders of hell who have leagued together and have sworn to rule or ruin. Let the Republic proclaim through her great chieftain, the President, that she has the right of eminent domain over every foot of her soil. Let her sustain all her officers and men who are periling their lives to establish this right and let her be vigorous and defiant to all her foes, asserting and maintaining friendship with those only who are her true friends—the unconditional men and women of the land, with whose aid and by whose efforts alone she can conquer. So shall she come out of this fiery trial compelling the acknowledgment of her right to eminent domain throughout the land, from the laughing waters of the Minnehaha, down through the solemn tide of the mighty Mississippi, to the fiery sunny South, whose cotton fields and orange groves nod in perpetual and perennial green. So, hereafter there shall be no human being to dispute her rights or assail her integrity, but she shall sit enthroned in Truth, resting upon the three great pillars of Liberty, Fraternity and Equality—in her right hand the gospel of God and good will to men, in her left the horn of plenty and length of days.

W. D.

How the Soldiers Vote.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

KANSAS CITY, MO., Sept. 20, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The following is the result of the election held at Kansas City, Mo., on the 15th inst., in Companies A, E, H and M, and at headquarters. The other precincts are not yet heard from:

For the Constitution	380
Against the Constitution	1
For Lincoln and Johnson	379

FOR DELEGATES.

Bradford	190
Calvington	181
Total votes cast	395

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Payment of Bounties—$300 to be Paid to Enlisted Men, Substitutes, Representatives, and Men Drafted from the County.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Board of Supervisors met yesterday morning at 9 o'clock—Supervisor Allen, the President, in the chair. The following Supervisors answered to their names: Allen, Alger, T. B. Brown, Cool, Cammack, Charleston, Dalton, DeWolf, Drandorff, Edbrook, N. J. Brown, Farwell, Fisher, Gibbs, Gormley, Haines, Hopkins, Irwin, Johnson, James, Myrick, Culver, Niles, Olendorff, Pancker, Pinney, Rees, Robinson, Russel, Shields, Strong, Smith, Steinmuller, Shackford, and Whitney.

Supervisor Haines wished to offer a resolution.

The Chair stated that there was a report to come up from a special committee.

On motion the rules were suspended.

Supervisor Haines offered the following, which on motion was adopted:

Resolved, That the resolution passed Sept. 19, 1864, directing that the bounty should not be paid to substitutes and representative recruits be and the same is hereby rescinded.

Resolved, That to all persons enlisting or furnishing a substitute, or drafted on or after the 26th Sept. inst., to fill the quota of Cook county or of any sub-district thereof, under the call of the President, made July 18th, 1864, there shall be paid the sum of $300, and no more, in the manner herein after provided.

Resolved, That for the purpose of paying such bounties, the county clerk shall issue orders on the Treasurer of the county, to be designated "Cook County Bounty Certificates authorized by vote of Sept. 27, 1864," and which shall be dated when issued, and shall be payable out of moneys hereafter to be provided, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum—interest to cease when the county Treasurer shall give ten days notice in three of the Chicago daily papers, that he is prepared to pay the same.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair and wait upon Captain Pomeroy and request him to muster out such men in the returned regiments as will re-enlist, and who will be credited on the quota of Cook County—and to do so to-day if compatible with military regulations.

The Chair appointed Supervisors Rees, Haines and Pinney.

On motion of Supervisor T. B. Brown, Col. R. M. Hough was requested to act with the committee, on behalf of the citizens' committee.

Supervisor Farwell, from the special committee, to whom was referred the resolutions offered the day previous, submitted the following report:

That in the opinion of your committee the $300 bounty should be paid to volunteers, substitutes, representative recruits, with those furnishing such substitute or recruit, and to the drafted man or his family, and they therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That such orders shall be countersigned and registered by the County Treasurer and the War Fund Committee, and shall be made payable to such persons as they shall designate or to bearer, as they deem most advisable, and shall be negotiated by said Committee as far as necessary, but not at below par.

Resolved, To each of said volunteers, or persons furnishing such recruit, substitute, or representative, and to each drafted man, or to any family of such drafted man, at the discretion of the War Fund Committee, shall be paid from the proceeds of such certificates, the sum of $300, or in case of want of funds, the said Committee shall deliver to such person said $300 in county orders.

Resolved, That no such bounty shall be paid until the volunteer, substitute, recruit or drafted man, or his substitute, shall have been mustered into the service.

Resolved, That no such bounty shall be paid to any person enlisting or furnished from any sub-district after the War Fund Committee ascertain that the quota of such sub district is full.

Resolved, That in addition to the $500,000 heretofore appropriated to pay bounties, provided for by this Board, on Sept. 5, and by these resolutions there is hereby appropriated the further sum of $100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose before mentioned.

Resolved, That no bounty shall be paid unless applied for by the first Monday of December next.

On motion of Supervisor Charleston, the report was received.

On motion of Supervisor Gibbs, the Citizens Committee through Charles Randolph, Esq., was permitted to present the following memorial:

The undersigned, a sub-committee, appointed by the citizens enrollment committee to lay before your honorable body the views of that committee touching the matter of procedure in filling the quota of troops due the Government from this county beg leave respectfully to state.

The Citizens Committee for some weeks past have held daily sessions, and have labored to the best of their ability to facilitate the raising of the requisite number of men, and in their labors have had in view certain leading points, most prominent among which are the following:

First—The Committee sought means to carry out the evident intent of the Board of Supervisors—that to each volunteer should be paid $300 in money on enlisting. In order to get such means, we have faithfully endeavored to negotiate the county scrip at its face. In this we have met with great difficulty, capitalists, in some instances, raising legal objections to the paper, and it was several days before we could get one dollar subscribed to the scrip, and even now only a small portion of the scrip has been negotiated, and so far as it has been done, it has been accomplished by the special pledge of our solicitors (based upon the action of your Board) that no portion of the money would be paid to substitutes, but only to volunteers, subscribers (especially bankers) deeming any appropriation to substitutes of very doubtful legality. Thus the Committee stand pledged in behalf of the county that the late action of your Board was final, and they now feel that good faith to subscribers requires that the provisions of the late enactment of your Board should not be interfered with, and furthermore, the Committee would most earnestly, but respectfully protest against the payment of any money to substitutes in advance of the draft, as calculated to enhance the price of men to such a figure as will enable only the wealthy to procure exemption, leaving the working and poor classes the only alternative of going to the war if they are drafted.

Second—The committee sought to rid the city of the large number of substitute brokers who have been busily engaged for months in enlisting men in our midst, to supply substitutes for other counties and States. We are satisfied but for the competition thus created our own quota of men would have been filled long since. This matter has been of very difficult accomplishment, and with the best efforts of the committee to prevent it, hundreds of men have been sent away that properly belonged to this county. A few days since the City Council adopted a system of licensing substitute brokers, and making certain penalties for the violation of its provisions, that has already had a most salutary effect. Still some men are daily sent away, induced by the very large bounties offered. Many of these substitutes have been enlisted into the navy as "landsmen." This species of enlistment is now stopped by order of the Provost Marshal General. Hence, to a great extent this competition is at an end, and from this time forward we have reason to expect more free enlistments for our own credit. Thus the committee feel that although their labors have not met the success that they desired, still they have not been entirely unavailing.

Third—The Committee, in accordance with the views expressed by the Board of Supervisors, took steps toward the consolidation of the whole county into one draft district, knowing that in justice to all that was the only way in which a draft should be made in this county. To this end they sent Committees to Washington and to Springfield, and have reason to believe that their efforts would have been successful but for the protest of certain city wards that, by the accident of having within their bounds recruiting stations, and thus receiving credits that did not properly belong to them, were found nearly out of the draft. The Committee feel that failure to consummate this result is most unfortunate, inasmuch as the moment a particular district is found to be full, by whatever means, the residents of that district relax their efforts for a common end.

In conclusion, the Committee desire to say that in case your Board should finally conclude to appropriate the county credit to the benefit of the substitute, we earnestly hope it may be in a scrip not identical with that already issued, and that, as the price of men is rapidly on the advance, an immediate assignment to each sub-district be made of its *pro rata* portion of scrip, so that individuals may at once set about raising additional money to meet the issue and procure the men. Already some of the city wards are raising large sums, and in the more wealthy ones entire success is anticipated.

The Committee do not desire to be understood as approving this course, as it tends to the advantage of wealthy localities and the injury of poorer ones; but the system is now inaugurated, and delay in fixing a policy tends only to confusion and lack of concert.

CHAS. WALKER,
CHAS. RANDOLPH,
T. W. BAXTER,
JAMES MILLER,
Committee.

On motion the memorial was received and placed on file.

Supervisor DeWolf moved the adoption of the report of the Committee.

Supervisor Gibbs moved that the report be taken up in sections.

Supervisor Dalton moved that the bounty be increased to $400.

Supervisor Farwell thought it would be unwise to increase the bounty at this time.

Supervisor Russell stated that considerable difficulty had been experienced in raising the money. The Supervisor proposed to give the money to the proper party to the payment of substitutes. [illegible]

Supervisor Dalton said the county had increased the bounty from $100 to $300. The drafted man gets nothing. There is no reason why he should not get the same amount as the volunteer. [illegible] of our country. [illegible] two hundred [illegible] $400 from each of the bankers and merchants, take the farmer from the county. He didn't wonder at the outcry [illegible] to the board. A bounty of $1000 ought to have been given.

Supervisor DeWolf wanted to know where he stood.

Supervisor Gibbs' resolution prevailed.

On motion of Supervisor DeWolf the first section was adopted.

The second section was then read.

Supervisor Dalton moved to amend by inserting $400 instead of $300.

Supervisor Johnson said there could be no equality, as the government bounty is only paid to the volunteer, and not to the substitute or drafted man.

Supervisor Strong thought it meant paying $400 to the drafted man only.

Supervisor Dalton wanted the $400 paid to either substitute or volunteer.

Supervisor Strong moved an amendment to the amendment, that the $400 be paid only to drafted men or their substitutes.

He urged the passage of his resolution on the ground that it was dealing on perfect equality with volunteers and drafted men.

Supervisor Gage said a legal question might arise in the payment of substitutes. Two hundred and fifteen men have put in substitutes—at a cost of $66,000, which has not been paid by the county. These parties may protest against the funding of the debt, unless they are paid the bounty for the substitutes they have put in. If the amendment be passed these parties will no doubt make demands for the money.

Supervisor DeWolf asked if those who took $100 bounty a short time ago, would make a demand for the increase.

Supervisor Russell said he put in a substitute and he would make no demand.

Supervisor Gage said one individual told him he would object to such proceeding.

Supervisor Russell said that man had better leave town on the next train. (Applause.)

Supervisor Reese was opposed to paying for negligence. The man who had put in a substitute now had as good a right to the $400 as the man who gets a substitute after he may be drafted. If this is not the intention, there is no equality.

Supervisor Strong said that the substitute or drafted man would get the $400.

Supervisor Farwell stated that a substitute represented the one who got the Government bounty.

Supervisor Strong said one point was to let the other—the Legislature would have to legislate the matter.

Supervisor Dalton said if the people would take the Board to task for letting the men be taken away from this county for the benefit of other districts, let the Board spend the money—the men are wanted—and if the money is not spent the county wont get out of the draft. (Applause.)

Supervisor Farwell stated that those who had put in substitutes previous to the passage of the resolution have no legal claim on the county. But after all there will be an inequality, which cannot well be avoided, although it might disturb public opinion. There is danger in repealing the resolutions. The citizens' committee are opposed to paying bounties to substitutes except those in lieu of actual drafted men. Still greater efforts will have to be made to negotiate the scrip.

Supervisor Strong's amendment was adopted.

Supervisor Dalton requested the county members to meet the ward committees in the afternoon.

Supervisor Gage said now if the resolution as amended passed, the draft would prevail, as men would not come forward, but wait and be drafted, so as to get the $400 additional. He was opposed to the passage of the resolution as amended.

Supervisor Steinmuller moved a reconsideration.

Supervisor Farwell said if the resolution stood, he would decline serving any longer on the War Fund Committee.

Supervisor Charleston wanted to know where the money was coming from.

Supervisor Dalton said the county did not want any. They could make money out of the scrip, and trade it for groceries.

A vote was then taken on the reconsideration, which prevailed, 32 yeas, 5 nays.

Supervisor DeWolf moved to lay the amendment of Supervisor Strong on the table. Carried.

Supervisor Gibbs moved to lay Supervisor Dalton's amendment on the table. Lost—17 yeas, 20 nays.

Supervisor Shackford hoped the amendment would not pass.

Supervisor Dalton urged the passage of his amendment. There were plenty of veterans who would re-enlist if a sufficient inducement were given them. They were better worth $400 than outsiders at $300.

Supervisor Charleston was opposed to fooling away the peoples' money.

Supervisor Russel voted "no" because the money could not be obtained.

The amendment prevailed—yeas, 20; nays, 18.

Supervisor Dalton moved the adoption of the resolution as amended. Carried.

The third section was then read, when Supervisor Gage moved to refer back to the Committee, to report at 2 o'clock, the amount necessary to be raised.

Supervisor DeWolf stated that the amount could be inserted without the reference.

The reference was lost.

On motion, adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment the Board met at two o'clock p. m., the President in the chair. The Clerk read the roll call, and as some of the members were not present,

Supervisor Shackford moved to take a recess until 3½ o'clock.

Supervisor Johnson was opposed to the motion.

A vote was taken and the "recess" was not adopted.

The Clerk then read the third section of the report of the special committee, which had been under discussion at the noon adjournment.

On motion of Supervisor Irwin the word "hereinafter" was changed to "hereafter."

Supervisor Shackford moved to lay the section on the table until 3 o'clock. He attempted to explain the object of his motion, when he was called to order.

On motion of Supervisor Gibbs, permission was given to the Supervisor to explain.

He then stated that this subject ought to be treated carefully.

The "tabling" was voted down.

Supervisor Strong wanted to know what kept the members away. If they were unavoidably absent it would be well to delay action until they are present.

Supervisor Shackford was opposed to hasty action. He would prefer a full Board to be present before action was taken.

A vote was taken and the third section declared adopted.

The fourth section was then read.

Supervisor Gibbs wanted to know what was to be done if the scrip could not be negotiated at par.

Supervisor Farwell stated that there was not much prospect of getting any more money. He would urge the individual members to do their utmost to get the money.

Supervisor Shackford said the Citizens' Committee was going to resign.

Supervisor Farwell said that the citizens' Committee had made arrangements to pay the recruits now in Camp Douglas unpaid. In the various wards strenuous endeavors are being made to raise money to pay the bounties, and if men are raised in any one of the wards, the rest of the county must not grumble.

Supervisor Charleston said that twenty-two men were sent to Camp Douglas with promise to have been paid this morning. They have not been paid yet. The money is not forthcoming. There are 38 men in Springfield credited to this county, who have not yet received their bounty. The money cannot be raised. Some of the subscribers refuse to pay a dam cent.

Supervisor Shackford offered $500 additional to the county bounty for a substitute.

Supervisor Haines wanted to know if Supervisor Shackford had a license.

Supervisor Shackford said he did not want a license. The Hundred Day men have all been ordered to St. Louis.

Supervisor Dalton said it was apparent to him that some parties were trying to defeat the action of the Board. The wards and towns have taken action, and are bound to get them out of the draft. We have to pay as much or a little more than our neighbors, and then we will get the quota filled.

Supervisor Charleston wanted the money to pay the men already enlisted. He hadn't it, and did not know where to get it.

Supervisor Haines called for a reading of the section, which was then adopted.

The fifth section was then taken up and adopted.

The sixth section was then taken up, and, on motion, adopted.

The seventh section was next in order, and after a reading by the Clerk was adopted.

The eighth section was next taken up.

Supervisor Dalton moved to amend by substituting $150,000 in place of $100,000.

Supervisor Johnson moved an amendment to the amendment, that it be $300,000. Carried.

The section as amended was, on motion, adopted.

The ninth section was then taken up, and adopted:

Supervisor Charleston moved to reconsider the second section, but as he voted in the negative, his motion was ruled out of order.

Supervisor Russel then moved to reconsider the second section as far as it relates to the amount ordered to be paid.

Supervisor Shackford moved to reconsider the whole subject.

Supervisor Shackford moved to expunge the whole proceedings from the records. Not seconded.

Supervisor Charleston moved to adjourn until 9 o'clock this morning.

Supervisor Shackford said if the county members would keep quiet, the city members would fill the quota of the city and the county to boot. He thought that the whole difficulty originated with one or two country towns. He hoped the Board would not adjourn.

Supervisor Rees inquired if the speaker spoke for himself. (Laughter.)

Supervisor Johnson said the War Fund Committee could not obtain the money under the old way, and there was no prospect of raising it under the resolutions passed to-day.

At this stage of the proceedings personalities reigned supreme, such as we have no desire to publish.

Supervisor Dalton said the banks could combine and put down the credit of the county. It is easier to defeat a measure than carry it through. The wealthy wards of the city are out of the draft, but the poor ones and the country towns are not.

Supervisor Farrell thought it would be much better to keep on at the $300 bounty, instead of raising it.

Supervisor Shackford said that the Citizens' War Fund Committee were disgusted with the action of the Board, rescinding the order relative to the non-payment of substitutes.

Supervisor Farwell thought the money could be raised if the bounty were kept at $300. If the $400 bounty be paid in scrip, the brokers would share it at a big discount. The capitalists of Chicago have always furnished money for the war, and will no doubt do it again. We are now going through a panic through the fall in gold, and there is no knowing where it will stop. This is one reason, if not the most prominent, for the refusal of the banks to negotiate the scrip. In the Wards subscriptions are being taken up in small sums, and many of these subscribers will no doubt subscribe to the County loan. He was in favor of a reconsideration.

Supervisor Strong said he was in favor of the reconsideration. The brokers have come up $100 already, and the matter is not the least changed for the better. He hoped that the original resolution would pass. He was sorry to see such personality indulged in by the members, and hoped it would not be repeated.

The reconsideration was passed; after which

On motion of Supervisor Russell the $100 clause was stricken out, and $300 substituted.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Supervisor Farwell moved the reconsideration of the 8th section. Carried.

The Supervisor moved that the $300,000 in that section be expunged, and $100,000 substituted. Carried.

The resolutions, as a whole, were then adopted on motion of Supervisor Farwell.

The Committee to whom was referred Supervisor Harris' resolution reported that as the one hundred days' troops had been removed to St. Louis, no action could be taken on the matter.

The report was received and the Committee discharged.

Supervisor Gibbs moved that the order paying $20 to each man bringing an accepted recruit, be repealed.

On motion, laid on the table.

Supervisor Russell's resolution providing for the redemption of the scrip that may be held by drafted persons, was then called up, and on motion, adopted.

Supervisor Farwell moved that the Supervisors do exert themselves in raising the money on the scrip, and that they be allowed the usual per diem.

Supervisor Rees moved a division of the question.

The first section was adopted.

Supervisor Gage moved to lay the second section on the table. Lost.

The section was adopted as was also the resolution as a whole.

Supervisor Russell offered the following, which was [illegible]

That the Committee of [illegible] hereby appointed, with [illegible] instructed to [illegible] of the War Fund Committee, in carrying out the [illegible] the payment of the [illegible] and that they be requested to [illegible] on Monday next at 2 o'clock p. m.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Supervisor Dalton the Board adjourned until Monday next at 2 o'clock p. m.

ANOTHER TRAIN VOTE.—A vote was taken on the down train on the Milwaukee Railroad, yesterday, resulting as follows: Lincoln, 180; McClellan, 70.

It seems useless to mention these train votes so often, but as they are an index of public opinion on the coming Presidential contest, we mention them, as an incentive for all loyal men to continue "fighting in the good faith," and all will be well.

Miscellaneous.

139 DUANE STREET,

NEW YORK.

JOHN T. MARTIN SON & CO.,

Successors to

MARTIN & BROS.,

(Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago,)

Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of

CLOTHING.

EYE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

At 140 South Clark Street,

For the especial treatment of all chronic diseases which appertain to the

EYE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS.

F. B.—Having for years studied—Assiduously, scientifically and practically all diseases of the above most noble organs, together with all MALIGNANT DISEASES of a tumefied character, such as cancer, &c., I am enabled to warrant a perfect cure of all curable diseases. Office at 140 South Clark street. P. O. Box 3180, Chicago, Ill.

J. D. MAGRAW, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Formerly of the U. S. Army.

PIG IRON.

500 tons No. 1 Lake Superior Charcoal.
100 tons No. 2 Lake Superior Charcoal.
300 tons No. 1 Franklin.
150 tons No. 2 Franklin.
100 tons No. 2 Taberg
500 tons No. 1 Massillon.
100 tons No. 2 Massillon.
500 tons No. 1 Scotch.
2,500 tons Lump Lehigh Coal, selected for foundry use.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.

A. B. MEEKER, foot North Market street.

EVERETT HOUSE,

UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 15th of August the above house will be conducted on the

EUROPEAN PLAN,

Meals being served a la carte. The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. B. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS. September 3, 1864.

C. H. DE FOREST & CO.,

HOOP SKIRTS

Manufacturers and Jobbers,

84....LAKE STREET......84

(See GILT SKIRT opposite Tremont House.)

Offer to the trade a large stock of their own manufacture. We have also a large stock of

Hosiery, Yarns, Corsets,

AND OTHER

STAPLE NOTIONS.

Having purchased early, we offer inducements to Cash Buyers.

REMOVAL.

H. & R. B. Whittemore & Co.,

Have removed to their New Store,

Nos. 11 & 13 Lake St.,

Cobb's Block.

Buck Mittens

AND GLOVES.—The largest stock of the above goods in the United States.

ALSO—Fur and Kid Gloves and Gauntlets.

BOOT AND SHOE PACS,

Warranted superior to any other in the market, and manufactured expressly for the North-western trade. NORTHRUP & CHILLEY, 12 Murray street, New York. Six doors west of Broadway.

BEANS, BEANS.

3,000 Bushels Prime White Beans.

(Delivered in bags or barrels as desired.) In store and for sale by

RICE BROTHERS,

Commission Merchants,

Milwaukee, Wis.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., Sept. 17, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate are invited, and will be received by the undersigned at his office, in Rock Island, Ill., until FRIDAY, 12 m., 30th day of September, 1864, for furnishing, under contract, one hundred thousand bushels Bituminous Coal, to be delivered between the 1st and 31st October, 1864, and for the months of November and December, 1864, and January and February, 1865, forty thousand bushels per month, unless otherwise ordered by the Quartermaster General, or other proper authority, to be delivered at Rock Island Barracks, Illinois, or on the Government switch, constructed on the Island, free of charge.

Bids will be entertained for the quantity required separately, or for the quantity required each month.

Separate bids are to be prepared, to enter into written contracts, with good and sufficient security, in sequence on the acceptance of their bids.

Each bid must be in the following form: The above bid contracts to be put in a proposal to deliver to the United States at the Quartermaster's Depot at Rock Island, Ills., agreeably to the terms of your advertisement inviting proposals for army supplies, dated Sept. 17th, 1864, [illegible]. If my bid be accepted, I will enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of five days after being notified that the bid has been accepted.

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of —— in the County of —— State of —— hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will within —— days after the acceptance of the said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to one-third of the amount of the contract, to perform the work or furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated the —— 1864, under which the bid was made; and in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ——, and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under my hand and seal this —— day of —— 1864. [SEAL.]

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed unreasonable. Bids will be accepted for the entire quantity required, or separately.

Payment will be made upon the completion of each contract, if made monthly, and entire quantity delivered, in such funds as may be provided by the Department.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Coal," and addressed to Capt. B. F. Reno, A. Q. M., at Rock Island, Ill.

Any further information desired, will be given, on application to

B. F. RENO, Capt. & A. A. Q. M.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Two Through Express Trains between CLEVELAND AND NEW YORK.

NEW YORK THROUGH LINE.

[illegible]

J. S. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 1.

NEW YORK, September 5th, 1864.

The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company have declared a dividend of THREE Per Cent. (out of the net earnings of the company, for the month of August, 1864,) payable at the office of the Company, 51 John street, New York, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

SPRUANCE, PRESTON & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible]

500 ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 7, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE ($165) DOLLARS each will be paid for all Artillery Horses that have been accepted at the Government Stables, in this city, after to-day.

Said Horses to be sound in all particulars, well broken, full in flesh, from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, and well adapted in every way for Artillery purposes.

No mares will be received.

Payment made in Certificates of Indebtedness for seven (7) Horses or more.

By order of Col. JAMES A. EKIN, Chief First Division, Q. M. G. Department.

Capt. and A. Q. M.

ROYAL PRUSSIAN CONSULATE.

47 Clark Street,

H. CLAUSSENIUS, Consul.

Letter Box 572, Chicago, Ill.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES

paid for OLD NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, either printed or written on, and WASTE PAPER of every description.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS.

JOHN E. PATTISON, 34 Randolph street.

TO LUMBER MANUFACTURERS, &c.

[illegible] patent saw-tooth inserted in circular saws; also, repairing to all its branches. [illegible]

N. W. SPAULDING & BRO., [illegible] Washington st., bet. Franklin and Market, Chicago.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

CHICAGO, Sept. 23, 1864.

The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal Company of Pennsylvania, now offer families, brewers, bakers and country dealers, with Lump, Large Egg, Small Egg, Range and Chestnut Coal by the single ton or cargo, at LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Also, Lehigh, Blossburgh, Briar Hill, Erie, Chippewa, Mineral Ridge and Illinois coals.

Offices, 135 South Market street, 104 East Madison street, and South Clark street, north of the R. I. & C. Railroad Crossing. Post Office Box [illegible].

ROBERT LAW.

Medical.

DR. MARKS'

SYPHILITIC CURE

This Medicine is a Sure and Radical Cure for Syphilis in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary stages, and is the most important Medical discovery of the nineteenth century.

[illegible]

DR. EASTERLY'S PAIN KILLER.

This Medicine is an infallible cure for Bruises, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Colic, Cramps or Spasms, Dysentery or Bowel Complaints, Nervous Affections, Pain in the Face, Painter's Colic, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and in fact wherever it is applied Pain cannot exist.

It is used INTERNALLY and EXTERNALLY and is a perfect ANTIDOTE for ALL PAIN. Try it if afflicted.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S

FEVER AND AGUE KILLER.

This Medicine will cure Ague and Fever, Dumb Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and every form of Fever incident to the West.

Dr. Easterly's Fever and Ague Killer is WARRANTED TO CURE, and if it FAILS the money will be returned to the purchaser if used as directed.

Price $1.25 per bottle.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S

DIARRHŒA SYRUP.

This Medicine will cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, and all Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels of Children when Teething.

In the summer thousands die from BOWEL COMPLAINTS that might be saved by the timely use of DR. EASTERLY'S DIARRHŒA SYRUP. MOTHERS, why will you let your CHILDREN DIE when a SAFE and SURE REMEDY is offered you.

Price 50 cents per bottle.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store 99 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. HOOPER'S

FEMALE CORDIAL.

This elegant and popular Medicine will cure all Female Complaints, such as Excessive, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Falling of the Womb, and all Irregularities of the Monthly Periods.

It will also bring on the MENSES, when checked by COLDS or UNNATURAL CAUSES. It has been thoroughly tested. Ladies try it.

Price $1.25 per bottle.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. SANDERS'

THREE MINUTE SALVE.

This Salve will permanently remove and cure Corns, Warts, Moles, Ringworm and Toothache in from three to ten minutes.

Why will you suffer the excruciating and tormenting PAIN from CORNS and TOOTHACHE when a SURE REMEDY is offered you for the LOW PRICE of 50 cents per box?

For sale at DR. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago.

DR. LUDLUM'S

SPECIFIC.

This is the great and sovereign Remedy (composed of EXTRACTS from Indian Roots and Herbs,) for all diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and is unrivalled by anything yet discovered for curing the Whites in women:

When used according to directions this Remedy has neither taste nor smell, and its use cannot be detected by any one. This remedy is perfect and requires no injection, which are calculated to destroy and deaden the diseased organs but removes the poison from the system, creating buoyancy and health.

It is no quack Medicine, but is the embodied experience of the Physician most successful in curing all diseases of this class.

Let none despair as this remedy effects the most astonishing cures, when all others fail.

Price only $1.50 per box, or 6 boxes for $5.00.

Sent by mail to any address on receipt of the price. For sale by all Druggists. See that my signature is around each box.

W. F. DAVIDSON,

Sole Proprietor, Cincinnati.

BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK

Wholesale Druggists, 16 Lake street, Chicago, authorised agents.

DISTILLERY

FOR SALE.

A Distillery and 80 acres of Land for sale at Danville, Vermillion county, Ill. Capacity of house 1200 bushels per day. Cattle Barns to hold 1500 head of cattle and 5000 head of hogs, all in complete order. [illegible]

[illegible] Corn Cribs for cribbing 100,000 bushels.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Sept. 21, 1864.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, to consist of Surgeon Charles Tripler, U. S. A., President; Surgeon William S. King, U. S. A., and Surgeon Glover Perin, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 1st of October next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army, and of such Assistant Surgeons for promotion as may be brought before it.

[illegible]

There are now five vacancies on the Medical Staff.

JOS. K. BARNES, Surgeon General, U. S. A.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 17, 1864.

I wish to purchase, in open market, Artillery Horses, for which I will pay $165 in check on United States Treasury [illegible].

They must be dark colors, sound in all particulars, [illegible].

J. M. BRADFORD, Capt. & A. Q. M.

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS.

[illegible]

Helmbold's Extracts.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES,

KNOWN AS

Helmbold's Genuine

PREPARATIONS.

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the water or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women or children.

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms:

[illegible]

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c.

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

In many affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE. See symptoms above.

No Family should be without it.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicine for unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES THESE DISEASES,

In all their stages, at little Expense; little or no change of Diet; no Inconvenience, AND NO EXPOSURE.

M

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu

For all affections and diseases of these organs whether existing

IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC

AND IT IS CERTAIN TO HAVE THE DESIRED EFFECT IN ALL DISEASES FOR WHICH IT IS RECOMMENDED.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas and all scaly eruptions of the skin,

And Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

[illegible]

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH

an excellent lotion for diseases arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES, FROM 8 TO 20 YEARS STANDING, WITH NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME. For Medical Properties of Buchu see DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES. See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard works on Medicine.

EXTRACT BUCHU, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

IMPROVED ROSE WASH, 50 cents per bottle, or six for $2.50.

Or half doz of each for $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Cures guaranteed. Advice gratis.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, Ninth Street, above Race, Philadelphia.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST.

D

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

NO. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR
NO. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR
NO. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

NO. 104 SOUTH TENTH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS

Who endeavor to dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.

Cut out the advertisement and send for it and avoid imposition and exposure.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

Disorders of the Liver,

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC.

THESE BITTERS HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES—HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION—HAVE MORE TESTIMONY—HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM.

Than any other Article in the Market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER!

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic,

Contains no Rum or Whisky,

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC

IN THE WORLD.

Read Who Says So:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

[illegible] Yours, truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

[illegible] J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church.

[illegible] Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eighth below Coates street, Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

DR. C. M. JACKSON: Dear Sir—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In case of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others. Yours, truly, WARREN RANDOLPH, Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON: Dear Sir—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge. Yours, respectfully, J. H. TURNER, 726 N. Nineteenth street.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Church. New Rochelle, N. Y.

[illegible] J. M. LYONS.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

[illegible] T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

DR. C. M. JACKSON: Respected Sir—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly 20 years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles. Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large Size, (holding nearly double quantity,) $1.00 per Bottle—Half Doz. $5.00.

Small Size, 75 " —Half Doz. 4.00.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the Wrapper of each Bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place; but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory,

NO. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JONES & EVANS,

Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,

Proprietors.

FOR SALE by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States, and by

LORD & SMITH,

23 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.,

General Western Wholesale Agents.

THE CITY.

CITY TELEGRAPH.—The fire-alarm telegraph is complete in the South and North Divisions. They commenced yesterday afternoon on the West Side.

WIDE AWAKES.—The Pioneer Wide Awakes will meet in Lincoln Hall, on the corner of Lake and Franklin streets, on Friday evening next for organization. Let all attend.

WESTWARD HO!—A party of twenty-five individuals from St. Joe county, Michigan, passed through the city on Sunday en route for the "Laughing Water" State.

ROBBERY.—The store of F. J. Abbey, 61 Clark street, was broken into on Monday night and between two and three hundred dollars worth of pistols, revolvers, and bowie-knives stolen. The theft fell particularly severe on Mr. Abbey, who has just commenced business.

PERSONAL.—We regret to learn that Brigadier General White is confined to his room at Evanston, in consequence of a severe attack of fever incurred by exposure and privations in front of Petersburg. We hope that the gallant General will shortly be able to return to his command.

A WILD DUTCHMAN.—A genuine Dutchman, named Ernst Von Holdstien, was found on West Lake street, on Monday night, in a state of perfect nudity, halloing like a wild man, and assaulting every one he met, like a veritable Malay running the deadly muck. He was finally caught by a police officer, and caged in the lockup, from which he was taken yesterday morning, and taxed $12 and costs.

PRECOCIOUS ROGUERY.—A little boy named William Smith, ten years of age, was brought into the Police Court yesterday, charged with the stealing of money from a grocery drawer. The little fellow is an uncommonly bright boy, and is without a home or parents, and subsists upon charity or the products of theft. He was taken in charge by the agent of the Roman Catholic Asylum.

PREPARATORY CLASS OF THE MUSICAL UNION.—A thorough course of instruction in singing will be given to ladies and gentlemen by Mr. Charles Ansorge, at the rooms of the Union in Methodist Church Block, cor. Clark and Washington streets. First meeting on Wednesday, Sept. 28, at half past 7. Terms for a course of twelve evenings, $3.00.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A full report of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of this county, yesterday, will be found on the third page. It will be noticed that they have appropriated a county bounty of $300 to all who enter the army on our quota, whether enlisted or drafted men, substitutes or otherwise, giving a total bounty of $400 to enlisted men.

AUCTION OF DRY GOODS—LAST DAY.—We have heretofore spoken of the auction sale in progress during this week at the rooms of Gilbert & Sampson, of dry goods, furnishing goods, etc. The sale closes to-day, after which the opportunity for securing some of the best bargains ever offered, will have passed away. The sales have been very numerously attended. Lots are made to suit purchasers. Go this morning; you may never have another such a chance.

SCOTT, KEEN & CO.—Have you visited the extensive clothing and furnishing house of Scott, Keen & Co., No. 136 Lake street? If not you have not done justice to your pocket or your taste. They have one of the best, largest, and most varied stocks in the city for all needs; boys, men and gasoons. They do a heavy business in military goods, and have everything for officers' wear, ready made or to order. They have cut down their prices to suit the decline in gold.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A man whose name our reporter could not learn, came very near being killed while attempting to jump on the front of a Randolph street car. He missed his footing, and was dragged some distance in imminent peril, and was finally rescued by Mr. Lake, the Assistant Superintendent of the road. This dangerous practice of jumping upon the front of the cars has become so frequent, that the Company has been compelled to erect a sort of gate at the front of each car.

DESERVED TESTIMONIAL.—A few days ago the passengers on the down accommodation train on the Milwaukee Railroad surprised Conductor C. B. George with a service of silver plate, which they made him accept, as a slight testimonial to his unfailing attention and politeness to those under his charge while running the accommodation. The gift was worthily bestowed. There is not a more careful conductor on the road than C. B. George.

FIRE.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the upper part of the frame building No. 141 Harrison street, occupied by L. B. Cole as a store and dwelling. The flames attacked the adjoining building, No. 143, injuring it severely. The buildings were owned by Mrs. Lucy Van Biaricum, and were damaged to the extent of $1,800, upon which there was no insurance. Mr. Cole suffers a loss of some $800, which is covered by insurance.

ANOTHER SHOOTING AFFRAY.—A row occurred on Sunday night at No. 68 Randolph street, by which one Dwerson accidently received the contents of a pistol. The shot passed through his leg and lodged in the shoulder of another person. He was engaged in a scuffle at the time with one Doctor Lund, and both fell on the floor, the pistol at the same time going off in Lund's pocket. The case had a hearing at the Police Court yesterday morning, resulting in Mr. Lund paying a fine of $5.00, for carrying firearms contrary to the statute.

PRAISEWORTHY DONATION.—The 11th Minnesota volunteer infantry, whose recent arrival in our city was reported in the TRIBUNE, yesterday made the Soldiers' Rest a handsome donation, as a token of gratitude for the kindness they received at the hands of the benevolent and patriotic ladies of the institution. Through their Commander—Lieutenant Colonel John Ball—the boys donated $126 in money, 75 pounds of sugar, 7 pounds of beans, 20 pounds of pepper, 25 pounds of coffee, 18 pounds of soap, 8 pounds of castile soap, and 18 pounds of candles. The 11th Minnesota has been one of the most orderly and gentlemanly behaved regiments that has ever been received at the Rest, and its men here will long be pleasurably remembered by our Chicago benefactresses.

AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF EMULATION.—The Northwestern Sanitary Commission, instead of replenishing its treasury by holding a fair, calls upon every individual to give one day's labor, income or revenue for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers. The plan meets with universal favor. One day out of three hundred and sixty-five is not unreasonable. We understand that Thompson, Billings & Co. have their new and splendid tea store, No. 171 Dearborn street, corner of Monroe, on Friday next, and will contribute the first day's sales to the Sanitary Commission. Then and there is the time and place to buy your coffee, tea and spices, with a very choice stock to select from. Who will follow their example?

ARRESTED FOR CATTLE STEALING.—An honest looking German named John Herman, who resides near Calumet, was charged at the Police Court yesterday with the theft of three cattle from a Mr. Murray, of that town. The animals were taken from Murray's premises, and next found in possession of Jacob Magnus, in Sherman's yards. Magnus stated that he purchased them of the prisoner for $75. His testimony was direct and positive, and his identification of the prisoner perfect. On the other hand, it was proved that when the cattle were sold in Chicago the prisoner, who was alleged to have sold them, was in fact in Calumet. Looking at the case in all its peculiarities and strangeness, Justice Miller stated that he did not feel justified in holding the prisoner for trial. He was consequently discharged.

PERSONAL.—Prof. Goldwin Smith, of Oxford (England) University, and Charles L. Wilson, Esq., late Secretary of Legation at the Court of St. James, were formally received on 'Change yesterday. Mr. Wilson stated, after the applause had ceased, that he was glad to see his fellow-citizens once more. He said that America had no truer friend in England than Prof. Smith, and asked that three cheers be given for that distinguished scholar. The cheers were given with a will; such cheers as are customary for the Board of Trade to give.

The learned gentleman thanked the Board for their kind reception, and made a few remarks relative to the growth and prosperity of the Garden State. He compared the condition of the English farmer with the American, and acknowledged the advantages possessed by the latter.

A FLESH BROKER COMES TO GRIEF.—Despite the warnings of the press, the penalties imposed by the City Council, and the proclamation of Gov. Yates, the substitute brokers have not ceased their nefarious practice of running off men from this county, for the benefit of other districts. This business they do not carry on openly, but silently—on the sly. On Monday night one of these patriotic (?) individuals, named J. W. Ford, doing business at the corner of LaSalle and South Water streets, was arrested at the Central Depot, in company with three men, whom he was running off to New York. He was sent to the "White Oak," in Camp Douglas, where he doubtless will remain until his case is investigated by the military authorities.

The Citizens' Committee pay a reward of $100 for the detection of such offenders, and, as in these times every citizen is or ought to be a recruiting officer, it is to be hoped a sharp lookout will be kept on these gentry. It is the duty of every one to report to Room No. 5 Court House, every case coming within his knowledge.

GILES BROS. & CO.—The decline in gold has been followed by a corresponding action in the prices of nearly all articles of merchandise, and among these probably none is nearer the gold market than that class of articles, so nearly allied to the precious metal itself—we allude to jewelry, objects of vertu, and precious stones. Messrs. Giles, Bro. & Co., No. 142 Lake street, who have on exhibition at their store one of the largest and most recherche stocks of this kind of goods in this city, have felt it their bounden duty to follow the precious metal, and give their patrons and friends the benefit thereof. They have accordingly marked down the figures on those splendid American chronometers, diamonds, &c., some twenty to thirty per cent. One peculiar feature of the goods at this house is their unparalleled richness. As an evidence of this fact we might mention, if our space would allow, the immense number of presentation articles which have been procured from this house during the past year. Among these are three elegant American watches, valued at $1,800, which have been ordered during the past week. There is now on exhibition at this office a watch gotten up by this firm after designs by a gentleman of this city, which will compare favorably with any watch ever made in Europe. It is of the new magic case pattern, richly set with diamonds and pearls, and will well repay an inspection, as a perfect timepiece is the highest specimen of mechanical skill.

MILITARY MATTERS.—There was considerable excitement in our local military circles yesterday, consequent upon an order received during the day directing the Illinois hundred day troops to proceed at once to St. Louis.

The order was wholly unexpected, and although rather distasteful to some, it was acquiesced in with an alacrity and cheerfulness scarcely to have been expected. There are many of them who had already served their term of enlistment. The men saw and felt the pressing necessity for the order, and with a patriotism worthy of Illinois soldiers, they cheerfully strapped on the knapsack and again went to do battle for their country. In all, ten regiments of one hundred days' troops are ordered to Missouri; there being among that number the 133d and 134th Chicago regiments, the 138th Illinois, and the 11th Minnesota, now in this city. These were all ordered away last evening—the Illinois regiments to go by the Chicago & Alton Road, and the Minnesota boys by the Illinois Central to Centralia and thence across to St. Louis.

There was some delay in furnishing the needed transportation, and up to the hour of going to press they had not left the city.

Our kindest wishes go with the gallant boys, and we trust that the exigency which has now called them from home may soon pass away, and we shall again greet their return.

The 132d Illinois, Col. T. J. Pickett's regiment, arrived early this morning from Paducah, Ky. They will take breakfast at the Soldiers' Rest, and then proceed to Camp Fry. The regiment is about eight hundred and fifty strong, and has suffered less by disease than any one-hundred days regiment from Illinois. They lost by death only 15.

THE DRAFT IN COOK COUNTY.

Second Day of the Drawing

The Towns of Rich, Lyons, New Trier, Proviso, Lemont, and Calumet Heard From—Incidents of the Drawing.

Progress of Recruiting Yesterday—Present Deficits of the Sub-Districts.

MONEY WANTED.

Meeting of Ward Delegates—One Hundred Dollars from Sub-Districts—Total Bounty 500 Dollars.

Ward Meetings—Enlistments.

The draft is still in progress. Yesterday was the second day for the drawing for the deficits of Cook county. The towns of Rich, Lyons, New Trier, Proviso, Lemont and Calumet, were drawn on for the complements of their quotas under all calls.

THE DRAWING.

The drawing was conducted precisely as on the previous day, the tickets being counted into the square box by the clerk for each sub-district, Provost Marshal James and Examining Surgeon Freer superintended the drawing; the tickets were read off, one by one, as drawn out, by Mr. Millison, and then passed to Mr. Black, who endorsed on each the number, and entered the name on his list.

RICH.

The town of Rich was first in order. The enrolment was 149, the deficit 20, making the number to be drawn 40. Frederick Miller, Justice of the Peace in the town of Rich, was chosen to take the tickets from the box. He was blindfolded and his arm bared. Among those drawn by himself were his two brothers and his cousin Helman. He has two brothers-in-law already in the service, and is now the only member of his family not in the service or called upon to enter it. The following are the names drawn:

1—Carl Heidebrand,	21—Henry Meyer,
2—Henry Lutterman,	22—Henry Gieske,
3—Christian Robsien,	23—A. C. Bowen,
4—Henry Mahler,	24—George Garling,
5—Peter Meyer,	25—Frederick Margaard,
6—Diller Dettmering,	26—John Metzke,
7—Francis Marsh,	27—John Grounder,
8—Christ Kruse,	28—Adam Meier,
9—Carl Freilig,	29—Simon Miller,
10—Fred. Westerman,	30—G. W. Gibbs,
11—Frederick Helman,	31—Cowan Schilling,
12—Henry Diehl,	32—Henry Schumaker,
13—Frederick Havens,	33—Herman Friedelke,
14—Jacob Kaeberer,	34—Sebastian Lux,
15—Henry Homann,	35—Cowan Bruegeman,
16—John Mousterman,	36—Diehl Screeder,
17—John Kelly,	37—Wm. Heitmann,
18—Cord Stoege, Sr.,	38—Jacob Halemke,
19—Mulke Buchhorry,	19—Louis Gahs,
20—Lancothn Kaebule.	40—Henry Doerking.

LYONS.

Total number on enrollment list 173; deficit 33; number to be drawn 66. Mr. Joseph Holmes was appointed to make the draft for the town. The following are the names drawn:

1—Carl Herfield,	34—Daniel Quinn,
2—John Walch,	35—Michael Murphy,
3—Thos. H. Lee,	36—S. Oetz,
4—Benj. Wood,	37—Frank Witt,
5—Freck Buterman,	38—Richard Goodwin,
6—John Fitzgerald,	39—Chas. Malholland,
7—Gustavus R. Ham,	40—Louis Mueller,
8—Frank Nehr,	41—Christian Seal ng,
9—David Rugg,	42—John Wellbomm,
10—Cornelius Connel,	43—N. H. Bigelow,
11—Derrich Beckman,	44—Louis Keller,
12—Lewis Marotts,	45—James Stevenson,
13—Aaron Phillip,	46—Fred Keller,
14—Pat Montor,	47—John Kelston,
15—Fred Jetson,	48—Martin Havey,
16—Jas. Quinn,	49—D. Crissman,
17—Michael Murphy,	50—John Devitt,
18—John Lewer,	51—Allen Hefelt,
19—Robert Stevenson,	52—Conrad Gastenhow't
20—Michael Doran,	53—Henry Nefha,
21—Morris Listen,	54—Daniel Roney,
22—Selah Reeves,	55—Michael Cline,
23—David Cheeldy,	56—James Quinn,
24—Patrick Kane,	57—Byron Smith,
25—Wm. Gower,	58—Dennis Murphy,
26—Wm. O'Brien,	59—Frederick Bosr,
27—Chas. Jerson,	60—Joseph Chapman,
28—Wm. Crosse,	61—Wm. Hoos,
29—John Nowlan,	62—Wm. Darff,
30—Jacob Barber,	63—Wm. Gunn, Jr.,
31—Wm Raynor,	64—Christian O'Neil,
32—Isaac Beebe,	65—Henry Adam,
33—Miles Sweeney,	66—Frederick Radisto.

NEW TRIER.

Number on enrollment list, 187. Deficit on all calls, 14. Number of tickets drawn, 28. Supervisor Michael Gormley was appointed to make the draft. The following are the names drawn:

1—Joseph Prosel,	15—Martin Shaffer,
2—Frank Feltman,	16—Chas. Schnider,
3—Martin Schutz,	17—Francis Engs,
4—Joseph Paspach,	18—Michael Maloney,
5—John Kille,	19—George Kloeffer,
6—Joseph Schneider,	20—Anthony Carpenter,
7—Bernard Hartt,	21—Peter Reuhart,
8—Owen Fetty,	22—John Prusch,
9—John Myer,	23—John Hoffman,
11—Fritz Knutsman,	24—William Engle,
12—John Skile,	25—C. S. Ranney,
13—Bernard Kloffer,	26—Nicholas Bore,
13—O. W. Belding,	27—George Deddrech,
14—John Deddrech,	28—John Schneider.

Previous to commencing the draft for New Trier, Captain James announced that he understood that nine or ten men had been enlisted by Captain Harty since the packets had been made out. If such were the case he would make the allowance by taking off those men last drafted, which would also be the rule in every similar case.

Supervisor Gormley stated to Provost Marshal James that he expected to raise the full quota of the town before evening.

LAKE.

The town of Lake was announced to be the next one to be drawn, but as it is believed that a sufficient number of men have been raised to fill the quota without the draft, the town was allowed to stand over until this afternoon, when if not exempt, it will be taken the first in order.

PROVISO.

Number enrolled, 233; deficit, 20; number drawn, 40. Mr. Gustav Semp was appointed to make the draft for the township. The following are the names drafted:

1—Christian Mendel,	21—Wm. Jones,
2—Fred'k. Vallerding,	22—Wm. Schwang,
3—Frederick Kriebel,	23—Frederick Hobner,
4—John Reitershmidt,	24—Christopher Seegers,
5—Christian Schlundt,	25—Charles Geske,
6—James Fuller,	26—Franz Schreiber,
7—Carl Linderman,	27—John Debel,
8—Frederick Arne,	28—Henry Mangnus,
9—Godfried Meyer,	29—Charles Arnes,
10—Frederick Runge,	30—Dongal McLaughlin,
11—Henry Benes,	31—John Glose,
12—John Brachs,	32—Henry Kappe,
13—Phillip Schroder,	33—Fred'k Mandelkow,
14—W. E. Taylor,	34—Frederick Rode,
15—Wm. Doeding,	35—August Heldron,
16—James Burke,	36—Henry Luethke,
17—John Toeper,	37—Frederick Helke,
18—Edwin Gleason,	38—Ludwig Myer,
19—Robert McCarney,	39—Frederick Mietke,
20—Henry Metsker,	40—Fred'k Klingman.

LEMONT.

Number of names enrolled, 293; Total deficit, 23; number to be drawn, 46. Mr. John Foley was appointed to make the draft. The following are the names drawn:

1..John Bayes,	24..Richard Flemming,
2..John Foley,	25..Solomon Kelsey,
3..John Dillon,	26..Patrick Murray,
4..John Rubert,	27..John Brown,
5..Charles Sarsow,	28..Garret Flavin,
6..Jas Robinson,	29..Wm Martin,
7..Nicholas Schneider,	30..Steward Buddles,
8..Jeremiah McCarthy,	31..Rector McLane,
9..Peter Taity,	32..J. H. McCrae,
10..John Burns,	33..Battis Shumity,
11..Patrick Owen,	34..Anthony Dutter,
12..Michael Malory,	35..Jacob Miller,
13..Geo. Davidson,	36..Thomas Brady,
14..Michael Flemming,	37..Cornelius King,
15..Timothy Driscoll,	38..Wm. Burse,
16..John Miller,	39..Bernard McFeely,
17..Patrick Collins,	40..Aaron J. Cobb,
18..Chris Hettinger,	41..Peter Hermes,
19..John Scanlon,	42..Martin Smith,
20..August Casper,	43..Nicholas Hansen,
21..Joseph McAuley,	44..David Buckley,
21..Lafayette Bosbora,	45..James Tripp,
22..Jacob Sregrist,	46..Horace F. Wing.

In the draft of the above town considerable amusement was created on Mr. Foley, the delegate appointed to draw for the township, producing his own name from the ill-fated box the second draw. Among the conscripts from Lemont we also notice the well known name of John Brown, who consequently after a slight cessation from his travels, in that rural locality will, probably, be again enabled to allow his soul to go marching on.

CALUMET.

It had been determined to defer the draft of this town until this afternoon, but the delegation present evinced such an anxiety to learn their fate, that Captain James obliged them and the tickets of the draftable population of that renowned locality were next placed in the box. The number enrolled is 254, deficit 28. The number drawn was consequently 56. Mr. R. N. Day was appointed to make the draft. The following are the names drawn:

1—Joseph Stoffel,	29—John Peope,
2—John Anoubl,	30—William Steinbeck,
3—Michael Vanderra,	31—Peter Lusson,
4—John Trump,	32—John Selle,
5—Henry Nolle,	33—Daniel Haskell,
6—Adam Schilling,	34—Job Ireton,
7—Harry Kitney,	35—John Peters,
8—Gerie Vandersiede,	36—Cornelius Hoogerau,
9—Martin Broeserd,	37—William Andrews,
10—Cornelius Rines,	38—John Krewear,
11—Julius Lace,	39—Benjamin Cain,
12—Daniel Miller,	40—Dedrich Quartz,
13—Nicholas Zeimits,	41—William Gray,
14—Edwin Church,	42—Martin Defries,
15—William Reece,	43—Edward Froshold,
16—Payett R. Rexford,	44—Michael Dyk,
17—John Landgrave,	45—John Domes,
18—James Key,	46—Nich. Luchtenberger,
19—Herod Heinding,	47—Frederick Kruser,
20—William Swart,	48—John Lagestad,
21—Thanus Ruchard,	49—Abram Madram,
22—Jacob Kniper,	50—Mardis Hine,
23—John Ryan,	51—William Kehler,
24—Charles Morren,	52—Christian Durman,
25—Thomas Gingham,	53—Leonard Drevelstaver,
26—Jacob Veldmaiser,	54—Charles Kronk,
27—Aaron Vandersiede,	55—Christian Kroeger,
28—Erastus H. Bernard,	56—John Vanderorg.

TO-DAY.

The drawing will proceed to-day, commencing at one o'clock, with the town of Thornton—unless preceded by Lake—and followed by the other towns in the order in the table below. There are yet ten towns to be drawn from before the city is reached; it is not expected that they will all be drawn today, but the number has not been announced by the Provost Marshal.

ENLISTMENTS.

Recruiting yesterday was brisk, but not violently so. Only fifty-four men were entered on the books at the Provost Marshal's office, and they were not mustered in. It all of them remain till to-day, they will be credited as follows: Palatine, 3; Wheeling, 1; Leyden, 2; Proviso, 7; Cicero, 9; Palos, 1; Second Ward, 1; Seventh Ward, 1; Eighth Ward, 1; Ninth, 2; Tenth, 2; Eleventh, 7; Fifteenth, 16; and Sixteenth Ward, 4. We omitted to state yesterday that Schaumberg had recruited three while the draft was in progress for that town.

PRESENT DEFICITS.

The following will therefore be the present deficits of the sub-districts yet to be drawn from as near as ascertained:

No. Sub-district.	Enrolled.	Deficit.	Ratio.
22 Thornton	249	19	1 in 13
23 Niles	[illegible]	21	1 in 10
24 Orland	192	14	1 in 13
25 Bremen	199	13	1 in 15
26 Elk Grove	[illegible]	15	1 in [illegible]
27 Palatine	[illegible]	19	1 in [illegible]
28 Jefferson	373	13	1 in [illegible]
29 Bloom	219	10	1 in 22
30 Worth	249	10	1 in 25
31 Cicero	256	5	1 in 50
32 Thirteenth Ward	883	77	1 in 11
33 Sixth Ward	1833	124	1 in 15
34 Eighth Ward	1967	96	1 in 15
35 Twelfth Ward	1559	93	1 in 17
36 Ninth Ward	1601	89	1 in 18
37 Fourteenth Ward	1341	63	1 in 21
38 Sixteenth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 in 21
39 Fifth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 in 24
40 Tenth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 in 25
41 Second Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 in 27
42 Third Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 in 29
43 Seventh Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 in [illegible]
44 Fifteenth Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 in [illegible]
45 First Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 in [illegible]
46 Sixteenth Ward	[illegible]	11	1 in [illegible]
6 Hanover	161	11	1 in 14
10 Lake View	121	9	1 in 13
12 Hyde Park	169	8	1 in 20

MONEY WANTED.

The Citizens' Committee is in want of money to pay the county bounty of three hundred dollars. If the city is to be spared the draft, it can only be by paying the bounty agreed upon to recruits. We would suggest that the local or sub-district committees should make it their business to find takers of scrip for each man credited on their district. This will harmonize the thing, and provide for the redemption of the scrip. The one hundred dollars is of little use without the larger bounty. We repeat: the thing must be taken hold of by the local committees, if the money is to be raised. Let each one do his duty; it will be perfectly easy to convey the scrip money along with the recruit, if proper exertion be made.

CONSOLIDATED MEETING.

In accordance with a call published in the TRIBUNE, a meeting was held yesterday morning in the Circuit Court room, composed of gentlemen from the several Ward Committees. The object of the meeting was to agree upon some plan of action whereby the wards may act uniformly in the matter of procuring results. Chauncey T. Bowen presided.

The First, Second, Third, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards were represented.

After some preliminary discussion, Mr. Ballantyne, of the Seventh Ward, offered the following:

Whereas, It is for the interest of every ward in the city that some unanimity exist among the various ward committees; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the various wards in this city, hereby agree and pledge ourselves not to pay more than one hundred dollars bounty to each recruit, over and above the county and Government bounties.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to confer with those wards not represented here, and consult with them, and endeavor to bring them into the agreement.

Resolved, That this committee consult with the various town draft committees for the same purpose.

The resolutions were received favorably by all the gentlemen present, but several were not certain as to whether the citizens of those Wards would be bound by their action. All but two ultimately gave in their adhesion to the measure, and the meeting adjourned till two o'clock for the purpose of allowing the exceptants to confer with the citizens of their wards. U. R. Hawley, C. H. Ham, and John Comisky, were appointed by the Chair, to invite the co-operation of the absent Wards, and C. G. Wicker, John Tyrrell, and L. Prendiboot were charged with a similar duty in the case of the towns outside the city, it being deemed highly desirable that no further overbidding be allowed between the different recruiting agents from the various sub-districts in the county.

Charles Walker thought the resolution was inutile, if not backed up by some combination which would prevent agents from bidding against each other. The Citizens' Committee had hoped to secure the quotas raised without a draft, but was afraid now that it would scarcely be done. He advocated the consolidation of the sixteen wards, to avoid competition. The scrip should be looked after, to see that it was not allowed to get into the hands of the sharks. Consolidation was the great thing to be arrived at; if not arrived at, the price of recruits would be run up to seven or eight hundred dollars; the price now raised was large enough.

Mr. C. F. Peck considered that the resolution should also include the agreement that no extra bounty should be given to substitute brokers. The other policy in this case was to stand together, and let the towns most behind fill up their quotas first, and the next in order follow. He presumed that no one would deny that there were plenty of men in the city to fill up the entire quota.

L. Prendiboot stated that no postponement of the draft in any sub district would be allowed; when reached on the list, each ward would assuredly be drawn. The idea was, to assist each ward in the order in which it was called upon.

Col. Hough moved that the Committee agree to work on one Ward at a time, taking them in the order in which they were amenable to the draft. He thought the Thirteenth Ward could be relieved by the morrow night if that action were taken, and all the others could be filled before needed. He offered the following:

Resolved, That each sub-district will offer a special money bounty in addition to the local bounty of Cook county, of one hundred dollars for each volunteer, to be credited to the deficit of each sub-district in the following manner, viz.:

All volunteers so raised shall be credited to the sub-district which is first in the order of the draft, until the deficit is filled, and so onward.

That an executive committee of one from each sub-district included in such arrangement be appointed to see to the obtaining of men and their assignment to the several sub-districts in the order here named.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any person resident in a Ward or town from enlisting to the credit of such ward or town; but no higher bounty shall be paid to each person.

James Ennis protested strongly against any such arrangement.

Ald. Frazen saw nothing binding in the arrangement.

Ald. Comisky was afraid that the adoption of the amendment would stop the payment of the contributions already promised; not another dollar could be raised. Each Ward had raised the money for the benefit of its own quota.

Col. Hough did not propose to use the money of one Ward to fill the quota of another.

Mr. Ennis again protested.

Mr. Hale, of the Fifteenth Ward, wished to know of what effect the agreement would be if all would not consent to it. The Sixteenth Ward was out of the court entirely, the Fifteenth had been very entirely done with. He feared the agreement would not be kept to.

John Tyrrel said that the Third Ward had a resolution to offer which would harmonize the difference.

C. G. Wicker said that he hoped the price would be agreed upon. He wished them to remember that the substitute brokers were wishing for nothing better than that they should not be able to agree. He offered an amendment substantially the same as that above recorded. Mr. Wicker did not believe that more than one hundred dollars could be raised for each volunteer.

Col. Hough thought that by concerted action the quota of the city would be filled by Saturday night; if they did not agree they would be run to earth by the brokers.

Ald. Comisky, from the Seventh Ward, was satisfied, after mature reflection, that it was the only plan, and would go for it.

Mr. Tyrrel said there was no desire to interfere with the enlistment of citizens of any ward; they could be credited where they be pleased; but there could be no competition to increase the price.

Mr. Walker said that the Citizens' Committee had already succeeded in reducing the price paid from $80 to $200; it had been done by persistent frowning down of high bounties and competition.

Ald. Barrett said that there were very many men who would enlist but were hitherto holding off to see which would give most. The proposed action would kill off all that.

Mr. Ennis again protested; he had noticed that all who favored the resolution resided in the wards most behind.

The vote was then taken on the amendment, with the following result:

Ayes—3d ward, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th.

Noes—1st ward, 2d, 10th, 16th.

The amendment was declared adopted, and the original resolution as amended was then carried by the following vote:

Ayes—1st ward, 3d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th.

Noes—10th ward, 11th, 14th, 16th.

The dissentients explained that they would lay the action of the meeting before their several Ward Committees in the evening.

Mr. Peck spoke in favor of unanimity. The question was subsequently reconsidered and divided; the former portion of the resolutions were then passed unanimously, limiting the price to one hundred dollars.

The amendment was then called for and passed by the former vote, with the addition of the 14th Ward.

Ald. Comisky moved that all those Wards which have voted for the amendment combine into one body to act in filling their quotas, and that the minority might do as they pleased. Withdrawn.

The following gentlemen were then appointed to act on the Executive Committee: 1st Ward, E. P. Towne; 3d, C. Walker; 5th, C. G. Wicker; 6th, Ald. Kahn; 6th, Ald. Walsh; 7th, Josiah H. Bross; 8th, James Mullins; 10th, J. H. Hees; 12th Ald. Gastfield; 13th, C. F. Peck.

The committee then adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning.

Meetings were held in several of the Wards last evening, at which, progress was reported. We have not received reports from all. The following are handed in:

FIRST WARD.

A meeting of the First Ward Committee was held last evening in the Circuit Court room. Progress was reported. About $8,000 is already in hand. A resolution was adopted to the effect that subscribers to the fund who may put in a substitute shall have their money refunded. The Committee will open a recruiting office this morning in the Court House Square.

SECOND WARD.

A large meeting of the draftable citizens of the second Ward, met pursuant to an adjournment at the Orient House, T. C. Helton, Esq., in the chair. The committee appointed at the previous meeting, reported that they had obtained nearly $10,000, and still report their lists open for fresh donations. After some discussion it was resolved to open a list for the purchase of County Scrip for the benefit of the ward exclusively, and in less than half an hour nearly $6,000 had been taken up. The second ward were determined that no draft shall approach their precincts. During the meeting Justice C. De Wolf offered the following very sensible resolution, which was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the committee be authorized to pay to substitutes presented by men of small means, the same bounty that is given to volunteers, and that in order to prevent the monies being misapplied in favor of men rich enough to furnish their own substitutes, the committee be empowered to judge the pecuniary circumstances of the presenter of the substitute.

The following resolutions were also passed.

Resolved, That the Soliciting Committee be requested to cancel all subscriptions for less sums than ten dollars in the aggregate by any one person subject to the draft.

Resolved, That provided the Recruiting Committee fail to procure a sufficient number of men to relieve the draft in this ward, that all funds unappropriated shall be divided among any and all drafted persons who may have subscribed ten dollars or more to the ward fund.

Resolved, That we approve the action of our Committee to-day in the convention of the wards held at the Court House.

Resolved, That the names of the Soliciting Committee be published in the city papers.

The following are the names of the committee:

E. S. Hawley, Chairman; C. H. Ham, James Miller, W. B. Carter, Geo. H. Ladin, W. W. Boyington, G. C. Cook, C. T. Bowen, H. A. Kohn, Jacob Frost, Louis Goodkind, Susan Fox, Dr. S. C. Blake, Samuel Fleishman, F. S. Palmer, Adam Klippel, R. J. Wheeler, H. N. Parsons, Alex. McFarlane, J. M. W. Jones, Chas. A. Taylor, Dr. David Dodge, D. Egan, John Long, P. M. Donnellan, Geo. Schmidt, A. Kundinger, C. Pfeiffer, Wm. Baragwanath, Edwin Walker, J. T. Newton.

The committee of the Second Ward have opened a recruiting office at No. 99 South Clark street, in the basement, where recruits will be received at all times; the committee is constantly in session, with the money on hand to pay both ward and county bounties. It is urged on every man in the Second Ward that he bring in or send all the recruits possible. Some member of the following special committee will be always found at the room to receive subscriptions for county scrip and for the Second Ward anti-draft fund: Chas. H. Ham, James Miller, W. B. Carter, Geo. H. Ladin, W. W. Boyington.

THIRD WARD.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of the Third Ward was held at 611 State street—C. G. Wicker in the chair. The committee reported that they have obtained a large amount of the sum proposed to be raised, but still need the practical cooperation of the citizens to obtain sufficient funds to lift the ward out of danger. The subscription lists were opened in the meeting, and a large number of donations, from $10 and upwards, received.

SIXTH WARD.

All persons liable to the draft in the 6th ward, and wishing to be exempted, will find books open for subscription during this day at the following places: John Peschel's, between Polk and Mather streets on Canal street; at J. Ruhl's, corner of Canal and Maxwell streets.

N. B.—A meeting of the citizens of the 6th ward will be held this evening at the corner of Canal and Maxwell streets, at 7½ o'clock. Every man must be there, as business of great importance will be transacted.

SEVENTH WARD.

A meeting of the citizens of the Seventh Ward will be held this and every evening this week, in the school house, corner of Twelfth and Halsted streets, for the purpose of devising ways and means to fill the quota of the ward.

Every citizen ought to attend and subscribe to the fund now being raised; for those who do not subscribe will not be assisted in case they are drafted.

EIGHTH WARD.

A largely attended meeting was held in the Eighth Ward, and another will be held this evening, at the house of Edward Bulcke in Bridgeport. The Eighth Ward is coming up nobly to the work. They have already raised about $4,000, and the people have determined that they will free themselves from the draft.

NINTH WARD.

A meeting of residents in the 9th Ward was held at Washington Skating Park last evening, and upon hearing the report of the Committee previously appointed to take active measures concerning the draft, the following resolution was, after free and full consultation, adopted:

Resolved, That every enrolled [illegible] in the Ninth Ward be invited to pay a sum not less than that which can be paid, shall constitute a fund for the mutual protection of the persons enrolled, to be applied in furnishing volunteers to fill the deficit of said ward; or in case of a draft, to provide substitutes, or volunteers to take the place of such persons, and every one of whom may be drafted from among the subscribers to such fund.

It was further resolved that every subscriber be requested to pay the subscription within 48 hours from the time of subscribing shall be stricken from the list.

The meeting appointed Mr. George Sherwood treasurer of the fund, and the following were appointed as a general executive committee:

Chas. J. Magill, G. C. Smith, Chas. Heper, Thos. Parker, A. B. Coot, Moses Walsh, Samuel McCutcher, W. S. Frazier, Michael Garrity, Dr. H. N. Bishop, Reuben Taylor, J. B. Bradwell, George Arnold, J. R. Scott, S. B. Hayes, S. W. Chase, Samuel Sweende, F. A. Pierce, F. A. Brown, H. H. Hart, A. F. Lyons, J. Stanford, Jesse McAllister, R. E. Paine.

A Central Committee of five was also appointed. The Executive Committee will meet on the Skating park at 9 o'clock this morning, where their headquarters will be during the day, and where subscription books will be open. Every enrolled man is invited to come forward at once and join the association by subscribing to the fund, and to bring a volunteer for the army along with him if he can.

TENTH WARD.

Persons enrolled in the Tenth Ward are requested to call immediately at the engine house, corner Clinton and Washington streets, and contribute to the fund now being raised to avert the draft in said ward. Those who have not already contributed will please take notice.

ELEVENTH WARD.

A meeting was held last evening in the Eleventh ward, at Aurora Hall, at which it was reported that eight men had been enlisted on the quota.

The following committee was appointed to canvass the Ward to-day to solicit subscriptions for the county scrip: Charles Crane, Daniel Brobston, Captain Davison, S. I. Russell, Clark Morris, Moses Gray, G. P. Ozier, Michael Quinn, Jens Olsen, Isaac R. Hitt.

About $3,500 has been already raised by the committee, on the scrip, but $20,000 will be needed to place the Ward out of the draft. Let all subscribe.

T. S. Fitch was chosen as delegate to the general ward meeting to-day.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

At the meeting in the 14th ward last evening, the following were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the citizens of the 14th ward do pledge themselves to furnish a substitute to each and every man who may be drafted in said ward, one who already has or will pay into the recruiting fund of said ward at least fifteen dollars. And be it further

Resolved, That every man who has already paid into said fund any amount less than fifteen dollars be allowed time until Wednesday evening, Sept. 28, 1864, to pay the remainder.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

A large and spirited meeting of citizens of the Fifteenth Ward was held at Turner's Hall, Edward Burling, Esq., in the chair. After a brief address by the chairman, explaining the objects of the meeting, Elliott Anthony, Esq., in a few practical remarks delivered the report of the committee appointed at the previous meeting. He stated that of the $10,000 they had determined to raise, more than $5,000 had already been received by the committee. The working men of the Ward had felt a deep interest in the work and subscribed liberally. Even their wives and children donated their mites with cheerful alacrity. In conclusion Mr. Anthony urged the audience to come forward and aid in subscribing the remainder of the amount. The citizens of the Fifteenth Ward seem opposed to the proposed amalgamation of all the Wards, to obtain recruits to fill up the various Wards as they were called for conscription, and are determined to extricate themselves by their own individual efforts. The committee is in permanent session at Turner's Hall, where there will be another grand rally this evening. Come one, come all.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The various committees have done well in making collections, but they have not raised enough money. Hitherto few except business men have been visited. There is a large class of men who average from fifteen to fifty dollars per week as employees, most of whom could well afford to contribute to the fund. It is the duty of every one to aid in proportion to his means, and unless all do come forward, the draft certainly will not be avoided. Probably the Ward bounties will be raised without much difficulty, but the County bounty will not be so easily raised. This is paradoxical slightly, as the first is donated, while the second is only lent, and at good interest. We commend the scrip to our local Ward committees. The subscription must be taken in hand by them.

STEALING RECRUITS.

In another place we chronicle the arrest of Ford, the man-stealer, whose office by that act has been changed from Water street to Camp Douglas. He was caught in the act of carrying off three men who were subsequently ascertained to be all answerable to the draft in this county. There are several others of these gentry yet at work in the city. We hope they will be promptly hunted down. Citizens should report them immediately to No. 5 Court House. Remember the duty you owe to your country, and the $100 reward.

THE DUTIES OF THE HOUR.

Mass Meeting of Workingmen at Metropolitan Hall—Thrilling and Eloquent Speeches by Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, and E. A. Storrs, of Chicago.

A mass meeting of the loyal workingmen of Chicago was held last evening at the Metropolitan Hall, and in numbers and enthusiasm was a perfect success. Notwithstanding that the sky was overcast and threatened rain, the hall was well filled—many ladies gracing the room with their presence. This is a good idea for the ladies to come out and let the sterner sex see that they have sympathy for the boys in the field, and that they are not oblivious to the present crisis.

On motion of James P. Root, H. M. Waite was called to the chair, and introduced Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, who was received with loud and prolonged applause.

On coming forward, Mr. Doolittle said that the great question now before the people was the question of peace, an honorable peace, and how that is to be obtained. In every assembly this question is asked, where shall we go to find peace? that peace which is consistent with the life and honor of the nation. It is charged that the party in power are determined to continue forever the sword of war. In the most hidden recesses of the heart of the President of the United States—upon whom more labor has been cast than any ten previous Presidents—his wishes are for peace. You may go to the humblest cot in the land where the widow has given her husband to the war, and there you will hear prayers for peace. The strongest thought of the American people to-day is "where will an honorable peace be found." There are two ways by which a peace may be obtained—the one by the Baltimore Convention, by Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson—the other by way of the Chicago Convention—by Geo. B. McClellan and Pendleton—the one by a vigorous prosecution of the war—the other by a cessation of hostilities and a compromise. We must travel on one of the roads—there is no third way now. Some time ago there were prospects of one, but Fremont has withdrawn, and his supporters have gone over to Lincoln. There are only the two ways, and we must advance the cause of either one or the other.

If McClellan be elected and such a peace be made, as that demanded by the rebels, it would not be lasting—would only be a truce. No foreign power can ever hold the mouth of the Mississippi. Gen. Grant says such a peace would be the beginning of war. Let us be true to ourselves, true to our country, and the end is right.

E. A. Storrs was then introduced, and for some twenty minutes kept the audience in continual laughter at his humorous description of the delegates to the Chicago Convention, the Convention itself, the platform and the Democratic party generally. He closed the meeting with an appeal to the people to be sure and look after peace, as the result of a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The Michigan State Fair—Reed's Temple of Music.

Our dispatches have already stated that Mr. Reed, of the Temple of Music in this city, donated a fine piano, worth $500, to the Sanitary Fair, in connection with the late Michigan State Fair.

We copy from a Michigan exchange:

[CORRESPONDENCE.]

CHICAGO, Sept. 2, 1864.

To the Lady Managers of the Michigan State Sanitary Fair, Kalamazoo:

Please accept the seven octave Piano from "Reed's Temple of Music," of Chicago, on Exhibition in your Hall. This instrument is valued at $500. Accept it as an offering to the noble cause you are engaged in, with best wishes for your success. Yours respectfully, ALANSON REED.

KALAMAZOO, Sept. 22, 1864.

Mr. Alanson Reed, Proprietor "Temple of Music," Chicago, Ill.:

SIR—The note informing us of your generous donation to the Michigan State Sanitary Fair, of a beautiful seven octave piano, valued at $500, is received. In the name of the suffering sick and wounded of our army, it is accepted. The instrument has already been disposed of at the sum set upon it—$500.

Yours with respect, &c.,

MRS. RUTH POTTER,
Pres. Kal. S. A. Soc.

For Michigan State Sanitary Fair.

Mr. Reed's good deed in behalf of the soldiers does him and the city credit. His share in the exhibition was notably excellent. His superb Chickering Grand drew the gold medal, and was subsequently sold to Allen Potter, Esq., of Kalamazoo, for $1,500. A second similar piano, intended for the Fair, came too late, and has just been received by Mr. Reed. He also sold at the Fair five pianos of various makers, and received orders for three more.

The Monitor Organ, now for the first time exhibited in competition, swept the board, over the competing instruments of Mason & Hamlin, Smith's American, Bisheman & Cady, and Wolcney, of Detroit. The Monitor was the marvel and admiration of Committees and the lookers on. Altogether, the enterprise and skill of the leading Chicago music house was well represented and rewarded over among the Michiganders.

Fassett's Photograph Gallery.

S. M. Fassett's Photographic Gallery has become one of the permanent institutions of the city, and although limited in extent in its present locality, compared with what it will be when removed to Smith & Nixon's new block, on the corner of Clark and Washington streets, it still offers unusual inducements to the lovers of Art to make a visit to his exquisite rooms, and witness the triumphs in sun-painting, developed by Mr. F.'s cameras and Mrs. Fassett's gifted pencil.

We dropped in the other day and found Mr. Fassett exhibiting to an admiring group one of his late achievements—a superb plain photograph just from his new mammoth camera—the largest and largest ever manufactured in this country. The strength, softness, spirit and artistic finish of the picture were truly wonderful, and mark a new phase in the progress of photography in Chicago. We do not refer to this photograph as a rare bit of Mr. Fassett's work, for hundreds upon hundreds of pictures from his cameras are gracing the drawing-rooms of our citizens, equal to this one in all artistic qualities, but differing in size.

At the other extreme, Mr. F. exhibited a picture transferred to porcelain and painted in miniature, as exquisite and delicate both in tint and finish as color and pencil could make it. Between these extremes, his rooms are filled with photographic gems—plain and colored in India ink and water colors—miniature cartes de visites, and mammoth. Mr. F. is a conscientious artist in his elegant profession, and makes it a point never to send out from his atelier a poor picture. All the resources of his art acquired through years of careful study, are applied to his pictures, and where it is desired Mrs. Fassett lends the exquisite developments of her pencil. Always correct in taste, with a quick eye for the beautiful, and skilled to add harmoniously and graceful accessories to a portrait, Mrs. F. imparts a charm and life to photographs we have rarely seen excelled. Those wishing likenesses executed, and those desirous of a genuine artistic treat should alike call at the rooms which have become the pleasantest place of resort in the city.

EARLY CLOSING.—A numerously attended meeting of salesmen in the Clark street stores was held on Monday evening, at which the following were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We, the salesmen of South Clark street, having organized an association for our mutual benefit, improvement, and welfare, therefore

Resolved, That we respectfully ask our employers their favor in granting us sufficient leisure and opportunity for our intellectual and social cultivation.

Resolved, That our employers be urged to close their stores at 8 o'clock, p. m., between October 1st and January 1st, and at 7 o'clock between January 1st and March 1st.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to wait on our worthy employers and solicit a favorable response to this our earnest appeal.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Hatchett, of the Dexter, for his kindness in giving this meeting the gratuitous use of his hall.

Assorted Visions of the Rebellion. [illegible]

General Edward R. [illegible], of Co. B, 156th [illegible], died Monday, [illegible], at the residence of Mr. Seth Paine, a victim of disease contracted while on duty with the Regiment in Kentucky.

Mr. Sargent was a promising student at the University of Chicago, in this city, when the call for 100 day's troops was made, and he left his studies to volunteer in the service of his country from the highest motives that can actuate a patriot and Christian, bringing with him to his company some six to ten other volunteers.

He died as he had lived in the fullest hope of immortal life, and a firm belief in the speedy end of the rebellion and its only cause—slavery.

LAKE TUNNEL.—The tunnel has progressed to a distance of six hundred feet from the shaft. About two feet per day has been made for a week past.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Information Wanted By her sister, concerning Julia Hassett, from Buck Hill, Limerick county, Ireland, who landed in New York city in July last, and is supposed to have come West. Any information may be left at the Young Men's Christian Association, Clark street.

We call the attention of the public to the new Plumbing establishment of O'Hara & Byrne, corner of Wells and Washington streets, late with A. C. Becker. Sept 8850-5t

The best Pant Cutter in Chicago is at Bartlett's, 121 and 123 Randolph street, Sherman House. sep28-d508-1w

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, FULTON, ILLINOIS.—A first-class boarding institution for young men and boys. Cadets received at any time. Address, COL. D. S. COVERT, President. sep14d325-3w

Dr. James, 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets—specialist in the treatment of private diseases. The following editorial is from the Lafayette, (Ind.) *Courier* of August 6th, 1864. The writer of this article is acquainted with the Doctor professionally, therefore what he says may be relied on. The skeptical may refer to the editor of said paper. Here is the editorial:

"DR. JAMES.—We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. James, found in another column of our paper. We have known Dr. James personally for a long time, and we have ever found him, as he is, a courteous, cultivated gentleman—a man of unblemished reputation and character. As a physician he stands without a rival in the treatment of special diseases, and justly, for he has devoted nearly twenty years of his life to the study of this branch of medicine. Unlike most specialists, Dr. James is a regularly educated physician. He does not pretend to come from a foreign country, or claim relationship to "Old Sands of Life," who is known all the world over as a quack, but as an earnest, educated man and a physician, he puts forth his claims to public favor. Before the rebellion Dr. James was known all over the South as the most successful specialist south of Mason & Dixon's line, and justly so if we are to believe the testimony of some of the most eminent men and physicians in the country.

"He was obliged to leave New Orleans, where he was established some fifteen years, on account of his devotion to the Union, when he established himself in Chicago, where he now resides.

"He has, in three years practice at the North, built up a reputation among the foremost, if not at the very head of those devoted to this class of diseases, and we hazard the assertion that his practice is larger than any other physician in the western country. He has some of the strongest testimonials ever put forth from the most eminent men in the country, among whom are Dr. Jones, of Cincinnati, Dr. William Leonard, editor of the New Orleans *Messenger*, a medical journal, and the editor of the Indianapolis *Gazette*. To persons who have been so unfortunate as to contract, or have had such diseases entailed upon them, we have no hesitancy in recommending Dr. James. It is better to go or send as far as Chicago, than to suffer with disease, and the afflicted will find it to their interest to consult Dr. James, before entrusting their case in the hands of an inexperienced or incompetent physician."

Dr. James' office and parlors 86 Randolph st., up stairs. Ten separate rooms, and all consultations confidential. Office hours, from 9 a. m. til 8 p. m.; Sundays, from 9 to 12 m. sep25-d528-2t-SUATT

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillen Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1y3-m394-6w

Paper Hanging, &c., &c., at N. York prices. F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph St. au27-y764-6t

METROPOLITAN HALL TO RENT.—This Hall is to rent for all the purposes for which such halls are ordinarily used. Terms moderate. Applications can be made at the office adjoining the entrance to the Hall. [illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

Milwaukee Market.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MILWAUKEE, Monday, Sept. 27.

FLOUR—Dull but held firmer.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts 50,000. Market improved [illegible]. Sales this morning of 15,000 bu No 1 spring in store at $1.65@1.65; sales on 'Change, 21,500 bu No 1 spring in store at $1.65@1.66; 2,075 bu No 2 do at $1.53 @1.54. Coarse grains dull and unsettled. Sales of 91 bags oats delivered at 65c; 2 cars rye at $1.25; 10 bags barley at $1.25.

LATER.

Wheat market active, and 2@3c higher this evening. Sales 26,000 bu No 1 spring at $1.66@1.68, the market closing quiet at $1.68.

St. Louis Market.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 27.

TOBACCO—Closed heavy; 61 hhds were sold—Scraps, $2.00@2.12½; lugs and common Leaf, $4.00@8.00; factory Lugs, $9.00@9.50; Planters Lugs, $11.00@12.00; common shipping Leaf, $13.00@17.75; medium do, $19.00@25.00; good and fine do, $27.00@[illegible].

FLOUR—Receipts, 1,700 bris. Sales, 180 bris at double ex at $10.50, delivered, were all we could hear of.

WHEAT—Receipts, 1,600 sacks. Sales, 112 sacks at $1.75 for prime, 1 do in four lots, at $1.80; 771 do in two lots at $1.90; 1 do at $1.95.

CORN—Receipts, [illegible] sacks. Sales of [illegible] sacks at $1.33; 200 do at $1.33.

OATS—Sales of 1,000 sacks in lots, to contractors, at $1.00; [illegible] returned.

RYE—Sales of [illegible] sacks at $1.35.

BARLEY—Sales of 134 sacks fall at $1.38; 18 do spring at $1.37.

TALLOW—Firm and in demand at 19c.

LARD—Sales readily at 23@25c; choice in fraction higher.

WHISKY—Sales of 50 bbls at $1.75.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
BRIDGEPORT, Tuesday, Sept. 27—1 P. M.

CLEARED—Nothing.

ARRIVED—D. Hess, Lemont, 45 yards dimension stone; Investigator, Lemont, 18 yards dimension stone, 21 rubble stone; Advance, Lemont, 28 yards rubble stone, 4 dimension stone; A. Lincoln, Morris, 1,666 bu rye, 2,800 bu corn; J. B. Preston, Morris, 30,000 bu seeds, 7,800 bu corn, 140 bu wheat; Contest, Morris, 6,000 bu corn, 3 cars; Wilmington, LaSalle, 152 tons coal; A. Ghrist, LaSalle, 2,000 bu corn, 110 bris flour, 2,000 bu rye, 1,300 bu flax; Mohawk, Ottawa, 1,000 bu corn; Daniels, Ottawa, 1,800 bu corn, 2,000 bu seeds, 1,100 bu wheat.

Vessels Passed Detroit.
[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DETROIT, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

UP—None.

DOWN—None.

Wind south west.

New York Markets.
NEW YORK, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 27.

COTTON—Dull, and prices too irregular to quote.

FLOUR—Market for State and Western Flour opened dull and drooping, but the report of the Chicago Convention proceedings and Money Market [illegible] but closed dull, with buyers generally refusing to pay over Monday's prices. [illegible] for extra State; $8.25@8.40 for choice do; [illegible] for common to medium extra Western; [illegible] for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $9.00@[illegible] for trade brands.

WHISKY—Lower, $1.65@1.70 for Western, closing at the inside price.

GRAIN—Wheat more active and 3@5c better; [illegible] [illegible] No. 2 Chicago spring, [illegible]; [illegible] Milwaukee Club; [illegible] [illegible]. Rye—Lower; Western at $1.48. Corn—Opened dull and drooping, but closed rather more steady at $1.56@[illegible] for mixed Western, including one lot heavy yellow [illegible]. Oats—Lower; $0.86@[illegible] for Western.

GROCERIES—Rice very quiet and prices nominal. Coffee quiet. Sugar, an auction sale of [illegible] hhds to-day, [illegible] at [illegible], and prices show a decline of [illegible] from the highest points. Sales comprise 1,800 bags at [illegible], [illegible] rather more steady; sales by auction at [illegible]. Molasses dull.

PETROLEUM—Dull at 35@36c for crude; 60c for refined in bond, and [illegible] for refined free.

WOOL—Dull and unsettled.

PROVISIONS—Pork a little firmer and in fair demand at $37.00@[illegible] for new mess; $35.00@35.75 for new do, for old do, regular way—closing firm at the inside figures; $36.50@36.75 for prime, and $[illegible] for prime mess; also 5,000 bris new mess for October, buyers option, at $41.00@41.25; 1,000 bris do, same option to Oct. 15th, at $41.25; and 1,000 bris do, same option to Nov. 15th, at $41.50. Beef dull and heavy. Native's quotations are $[illegible] for country prime; $[illegible] for country mess; $[illegible] for repacked mess, and $[illegible] for extra mess. Prime mess beef and [illegible]. Cut meats quiet. Lard dull and [illegible] for fair to prime [illegible]. Butter heavy and lower at [illegible] for Western; [illegible] for State. Cheese dull and nominal at [illegible] for common to prime.

New York Live Stock Market.
[To the Associated Press.]
NEW YORK, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 27.

CATTLE—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows: Beef cattle, first quality, $[illegible]; ordinary $[illegible]; common $[illegible]; inferior $[illegible]. Cows and calves, first quality, $[illegible]; ordinary $[illegible]; common $[illegible]; inferior $[illegible]. Veal calves, first quality, $[illegible]; ordinary $[illegible]; common $[illegible]; inferior [illegible].

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra, $[illegible] head, $7.50@[illegible]; prime $[illegible]; ordinary $[illegible]; common $[illegible]; inferior $[illegible].

SWINE—Corn fed $[illegible]; still fed, [illegible].

BEEF CATTLE—The market for Beef Cattle was decidedly heavy this week, the great decline in gold and merchandise having extended to beef. The market was rather overstocked, and the supply has been large for two or three weeks, the dealers were depressed with orders; the demand was therefore moderate, and cattle could only be placed at a moderate decline, varying from one to two cents per pound. The range of prices was about 1c, scarcely any of the [illegible] [illegible] showing, and very few above 16c. There were a good many common cattle on sale this week, and but a few inferior.

SHEEP—Were in fair demand which sold as low as 7 [illegible]. The receipts were large and were fully sold. Veals are in fair request at our quotations though, but few sold above [illegible] or below 8 cents.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Are in plentiful supply and rather lower on the average, though the range is about the same.

HOGS—Were less active and hardly so firm.

New York Stock and Money Market.
NEW YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

MONEY—Moderately active and steady at 7 @ cent on call loans.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Selling at 108½@109¼.

GOLD—Steady. Opening at 193, advancing to 193¾, declining to 192¾, advancing to 194, declining to 193, and closing at 193½.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Steady.

STOCKS—Better. Gold [illegible]; [illegible] coupons 105½; Five-twenty coupons 1864, [illegible]; do 10-40 coupons [illegible]; do old [illegible]; 1 year cert [illegible]; Quicksilver [illegible]; Erie [illegible]; do pfd [illegible]; Hudson [illegible]; Reading [illegible]; Michigan Central [illegible]; Pittsburgh [illegible]; Terre Haute [illegible]; Northwestern [illegible]; do pfd [illegible]; Rock Island [illegible]; Quincy [illegible]; F D G [illegible]; Ft Wayne [illegible].

Foreign Markets.
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.

COTTON—Market opened Monday with more steady tone, but continued favorable accounts of the proceedings of the Chicago Convention in other receptions than to-wards peace has rendered the market very irregular and almost stopped business to-day. Wednesday the sales for the preceding three days amounted to 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for speculation and export. Manchester trade market dull and lower, and pressure to sell increasing. Very little doing and prices nominal.

BREADSTUFFS—Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others report flour slow and in some cases easier. Western [illegible]; Ohio and [illegible]; [illegible]. Wheat steady and quiet; [illegible]. Winter red [illegible]. Corn declined [illegible] quarter; mixed [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Beef dull and unchanged; pork heavy; lard firm but quiet; sales of old at [illegible]; new at [illegible].

LONDON, Sept. 1.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet for all articles at Monday's prices—holders realizing further decline.

Oswego Market.
OSWEGO, Tuesday evening, Sept. 27.

FLOUR—Dull and [illegible] lower. Sales at $[illegible] for No. 1 Spring; $[illegible] for Red Winter; $[illegible] for white.

GRAIN—Wheat inactive, and no buyers; No. 2 choice spring offering at $1.85. Corn scarce and the market nominal.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged; flour 57@58, wheat 15, corn 14, barley 11c, to Albany.

Philadelphia Market.
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

FLOUR—Dull, and prices nominal; superfine $[illegible]; extra $[illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat very dull; red $2.20; white $2.40. Corn—Declining; mixed Western $1.60. Oats—Unsettled. [illegible].

PROVISIONS—At a stand still.

PETROLEUM—Nominal. Crude 46c; refined, in bond, 67@70c, do free 80@85c.

WHISKY—Sales 200 bris Ohio at $1.84; 350 bris Pennsylvania at $1.83.

Buffalo Market.
BUFFALO, Tuesday, Sept. 27.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer but dull. Sales 5,000 bu No 2 Milwaukee spring at $1.70. Corn dull and nominal. Oats quiet and easier. Barley inactive and held at $1.50 and $1.52 for Western. Rye dull, $1.[illegible].

WHISKY—$1.70.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm. To New York: Wheat [illegible], corn [illegible], oats [illegible].

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail Passenger	*9:00 a.m.	*8:45 p.m.
Evening Express	*4:15 p.m.	*5:00 a.m.
Night Express	*9:00 p.m.	*6:15 a.m.

GALENA DIVISION C. & N. W. RAILWAY—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Fulton Passenger	8:15 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
Fulton Passenger	11:10 p.m.	6:25 a.m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a.m.	3:45 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	10:00 p.m.	11:10 a.m.
Rockford Passenger	4:00 p.m.	11:10 a.m.
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p.m.	8:30 a.m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Detroit Express	*6:00 a.m.	*10:00 p.m.
Detroit Express	*6:00 p.m.	*12:45 p.m.
Detroit Express	*9:30 p.m.	*9:15 p.m.
(Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.)		
Morning Express	*6:00 a.m.	*9:15 p.m.
Night Express	*9:30 p.m.	*12:45 p.m.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	*6:00 a.m.	*9:15 p.m.
Evening Express	*5:30 p.m.	*12:30 p.m.
Night Express	*9:30 p.m.	*12:30 a.m.

DETROIT TRAINS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Express, via Adrian	*6:00 a.m.	*9:15 p.m.
Night Express, via Adrian	*9:30 p.m.	*12:30 a.m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail and Accommodation	*4:30 a.m.	*6:30 p.m.
Day Express	*6:30 a.m.	*8:10 p.m.
Mail Express	*7:30 a.m.	*8:10 p.m.
Night Express	*8:30 p.m.	*8:30 a.m.
Cin. & Louisville Express	*8:30 p.m.	*8:30 a.m.

(Connecting With Pennsylvania Central R. R.)

Leave Pittsburgh	2:20 a.m.	1:30 p.m.	9:45 a.m.	2:50 a.m.	6:45 p.m.
Harrisburg	2:30 p.m.	3:55 a.m.	9:45 p.m.	9:30 a.m.	5:40 p.m.
Arrive Philadelphia	5:30 p.m.	9:35 a.m.	5:30 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	2:00 p.m.
N. York via Allentown					1:00 p.m.
N. York via Phila.	10:00 p.m.	12:00 p.m.			2:00 p.m.
Baltimore	5:40 p.m.	7:00 a.m.			11:30 p.m.
Wash'ton	10:00 p.m.	10:30 a.m.			2:00 p.m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	7:00 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:30 p.m.	6:30 a.m.
(For Indianapolis and Louisville.)		
Day Express	7:00 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:30 p.m.	8:10 a.m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Passenger	*9:15 a.m.	*8:30 p.m.
Night Passenger	*9:30 p.m.	*7:00 a.m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*4:00 p.m.	*9:45 a.m.
Hyde Park Train	*6:35 a.m.	*7:45 a.m.
" "	*12:00 m.	*1:15 p.m.
" "	*3:30 p.m.	*2:15 p.m.
" "	*6:07 p.m.	*3:30 p.m.
" "	*8:10 p.m.	*7:30 p.m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	9:30 a.m.	5:15 p.m.
Night Express	11:30 p.m.	6:15 a.m.
Mendota Accommodation	4:30 p.m.	9:15 a.m.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Express Mail	9:00 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
Night Express	9:00 p.m.	6:30 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p.m.	9:00 a.m.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express and Mail	9:30 a.m.	4:50 p.m.
Night Express	9:15 p.m.	6:00 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:30 p.m.	9:30 a.m.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

	Depart.	Arrive.
St. Paul Express	10:30 a.m.	6:15 p.m.
Night Express	6:30 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
Waukegan Accommodat'n	5:00 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
Evanston Special	2:00 p.m.	6:30 p.m.

*Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

MARRIED

In this city, on Monday evening, the 26th inst., by Rev. Mr. Hardenburgh, Mr. JOHN A. HARDENBROOK of New York, and Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Alvah Buckingham, Esq., of this city.

In this city, on Monday evening, 26th inst., by Rev. C. H. Tiffany, D. D., at the residence of the bride's uncle, E. J. Bessie, Mr. F. P. ELLIOTT and Miss MAGGIE SPELMAN, both of Chicago. No cards.

DIED.

In this city, on the morning of the 26th inst., ELVIE MAY, only child of J. K. and F. F. [illegible].

In this city, on the 26th inst., CHARLES B., infant son and only child of Charles H. and Ellen Reed.

In this city, Sept. 26th, FLORENCE JULIA STRONG, only daughter of William and M. A. Strong, formerly of Kenosha, Wis., aged 13 years, 7 months and 7 days.

Kenosha Wis. papers please copy.

In this city, on the 26th inst., ELISHA ELIOTT, aged 63 years.

Amusements.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD AND E. F. WHITMAN, Proprietors and Managers.
Mr. A. D. BRADLEY .... Director of Amusements.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28th.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

Bob Brierly .... Mr. Frank Aiken
[illegible] .... [illegible]

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

To Museum the Gallery of Lecture Room .... 25 cts.
To Dress Circle or Parquette .... 50 cts.
Secured Seats in Dress Circle or Parquette .... 50 cts.
Orchestra Chairs .... [illegible]
Private Boxes .... [illegible]
Children under 12 years of age to Museum .... 15 cts.
Children occupying seats in Dress Circle or Parquette .... [illegible]
Children in Arms, not admitted.
Admission to Matinee .... 25 cts.
Children under 12 years of age .... 15 cts.
Private Boxes for Matinee .... $1.50 to $5.00

Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock. Carriages should call at 10¼.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MISS JOHNSON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 28th, will be presented the brilliant Comedy of the

SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.

Widow Cheerly, Miss Johnson; Mrs. Malfort, Mrs. Marsh; Frank Heartall, Mr. J. K. Nagle; Timothy Quaint, Mr. J. H. McVicker; Gov. Heartall, Mr. Myers.

To conclude with the beautiful Drama of

BLACK EYED SUSAN.

Susan .... Miss Johnson
William .... Mr. J. K. Nagle

The eminent Tragedian Mr. D. E. BANDMANN will appear on Thursday and Friday Evenings, and on Saturday Afternoon at the Grand Matinee.

THURSDAY—LADY OF LYONS.

VARIETY THEATRE.

Nos. 119 and 121 Dearborn street.

C. M. CHADWICK .... Proprietor and Manager.
T. L. FITCH .... Acting and Stage Manager.

NEW STARS! NEW ATTRACTIONS!!

First appearance of
MR. C. E. COLLINS,
The Original Cure.

Re-appearance of
MISS LOUISE ELMORE,
Danseuse, Vocalist and Wire Performer.

First appearance of
MR. JOE MAIRS,
General Ethiopian Comedian.

SCALE OF PRICES—Parquette, 25 cents; Dress Circle, 50c; Private Boxes, $4.00 and $5.00; Single seats in boxes, 75 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commencing at 8 o'clock.

Auction Sales.

LARGE STOCK BOOTS AND SHOES,

Custom Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres,

STAPLE DRY GOODS, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, Portland Block, Nos. 105, 103 and 107 Dearborn street.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

100 DOZ BUCK GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS, 25,000 Prime Cigars AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Sept. 28th, 1864, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.—All the Household Goods of a Dwelling, 100 Mahogany Card Tables, 100 Bedsteads and other Merchandise, AT AUCTION, on SATURDAY, Oct. 1st, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

JAMES MILNOR TAYLOR, Auctioneer, 51 Randolph st., bet. State & Dearborn.

Will sell on THURSDAY next, Sept. 29th, commencing at 10 o'clock, a fine assortment of

ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, SUPERIOR OIL PAINTINGS and PRIME CIGARS.

With a variety of other goods which will be noticed in future advertisement. Parties wishing goods sold will please send them in the day previous to sale.

JAMES MILNOR TAYLOR, 51 Randolph street.

POSITIVELY THE CLOSING SALE

THIS MORNING

At 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, of

Linen Goods, Dry Goods,

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

AT AUCTION.

The stock consists in part as follows:

LINEN GOODS.—400 pcs Richardson & Sons hand spun linen, [illegible] pcs shirting linen, [illegible]. [illegible]

LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY.—[illegible]

[illegible]

The goods are all fresh, and will be warranted as represented, and sold in quantities to suit purchasers, by the package, piece, or yard.

The attention of housekeepers, hotel keepers, and others, is particularly invited to this sale. Goods will be offered for inspection on the day of sale.

Goods will be open for examination on Saturday afternoon before the sale.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON.—Our next Furniture Sale will take place at our Salesrooms on TUESDAY, October 4th, and will consist of one of the largest and best assortments of Parlor, Chamber and Diningroom Furniture, elegant Bedroom and Parlor Sets, &c., sold at auction in the city. Parties are hereby notified.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st.

115 CASES OF

Boots and Shoes

AT AUCTION.

We will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, 115 cases of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots, and Women's Boots and Shoes. These are all fresh goods, now on the way from the East, and consist of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Double Sole Boots, Kip Boots of various kinds. Also, Women's Boots and Shoes. These goods are expressly adapted to the wants of those wishing goods for the Fall and Winter Sales, and will be sold without reserve.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
SALESROOMS 44, 46, AND 48 DEARBORN ST.

125 Crates of

CROCKERY AND C. C. WARE

200 Cases of

TUMBLERS,

AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 29, at 9½ o'clock A.M. we will sell in open lots:

25 crates Crockery and C. C. Ware by the crate.
75 crates Crockery and C. C. Ware to be sold in open lots.
200 cases Tumblers.

The Ware is all of the very best styles and shapes, and consists of complete assortments.

Country dealers will find in the sale a splendid assortment, to assort up their Goods from.

All goods warranted as represented.

Goods may be examined early the morning of the sale. Country dealers wishing for a catalogue will please write for one.

Terms cash.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents to know that we are selling Gemeinde medals at [illegible] per [illegible]. [illegible]. Address [illegible], P. O. Box 5083, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents wanted to sell the most important invention of the age. [illegible]. Address E. DUNHAM, 388 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Agents, male and female, can clear $5 to $10 per day at their own homes in a light business. [illegible]. Address H. WATVELL, Box 4781, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents. Agents and Pedlers, everywhere, in city and country, to sell an article needed in every family. [illegible]. [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents Wanted. Good reliable agents wanted in every county in the West, to sell the best books for agents published. We want none but the best of men. Liberal commissions given. Address CLARKE & CO., 84 Washington street, Chicago.

WANTED—Immediately, 1,000 Agents, Canvassers and Soldiers, to introduce our unrivalled new Gift Stationery Packages. [illegible]. Sent for a circular, or call on C. M. DUNN & CO., 182 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents, $50 to $150 per month. Agents wanted, male and female, to sell the celebrated IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $15. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, bind, cord, quilt, and embroider beautifully. [illegible]. Call on or address with stamp R. T. BUSH & Co., Ubl[illegible] Block, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents for several highly popular and rapidly-selling works, including SCHUCKER'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION; [illegible]. Address [illegible], 112 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents to sell my fifty most valuable new receipts and methods of employment. [illegible]. Address E. T. [illegible], 85 Nassau st., N. Y., Room 4.

WANTED—$100 per Month. Active and Reliable Agents in the army and everywhere else, in the most lucrative business known. Honorable and no risk. Address or apply to T. & C. GAUGHAN, 116 Broadway, N. Y.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—$13,000 will purchase a South Clark street house and lot, now renting for $1,750. [illegible] on Washington, near LaSalle. [illegible] Street, $20,000. House and lot on West Monroe, $3,500. WALKER & KERFOOT, 89 Washington-st

FOR SALE—At a decided bargain, if applied for soon, two frame houses and lots on Taylor street, near Blue Island avenue. Lots on northwest corner of Clinton and Harrison streets 60 by 100 feet. Lot on north side of Jackson street, between Aberdeen and Rucker, 27 by 120 feet, for $1,200. Lot on south side of Warren street, between Roby and Robey, [illegible]. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—House and Lot on Calumet avenue; house contains ten rooms, newly papered and painted. Possession can be had at once. Price, $6,500. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 92 Monroe street.

FOR SALE—A two story brick and basement house on one of the avenues, containing all the late improvements. Price, $[illegible]. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 92 Monroe st.

FOR SALE—One of the best Stereoscopic shows in the country. [illegible]. Address Post Office Box 3530, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—A very desirable house on the North Side in a good location; lot [illegible]. [illegible] houses on Michigan avenue, from $5,000 to $20,000. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Marble front residence on Wabash avenue. [illegible] Wabash Av. and [illegible] street. First-class residence on Michigan avenue. [illegible]. Apply to J. F. OLINGER, Real Estate Office 43 Clark street, Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—Business Lots on Michigan avenue and on Water street; also, Madison, Monroe and Clark street property [illegible]. Several tracts of land west and south of the City Limits. [illegible]. V. BYRD, 101 Dearborn street, corner of Washington.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—I want a comfortable house or cottage in a good neighborhood, rent not to exceed $250. Anyone having such please will hear of a good tenant by addressing Box 255. [illegible].

TO RENT—Two pleasant unfurnished rooms, with privilege of kitchen, to a gentleman and his wife. Call at 208 [illegible] street. [illegible]. References given and required.

TO RENT.—A family desiring to spend the winter East will rent their furnished house to the first of May. The house is a good brick, two stories and basement, having bath room, water closet, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements. Also a good barn. [illegible]. Apply with reference to "J. F.," Box 295, Chicago.

TO RENT—Rooms to rent, with or without board, or would Rent part of house. Inquire at 401 Michigan avenue.

TO RENT—Two Rooms in a new cottage house on West Harrison street, corner of Morgan. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—A small tenement to let and furniture for sale, suitable for a small family wishing to go to housekeeping. [illegible]. Apply at No. 3 Quincy street.

TO RENT—Wanted a six or eight roomed cottage house on the North or South Side, east of Clark street, south of Polk, and north of Chicago avenue. Address "EH" P O Box 3032.

TO RENT—Furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, two rooms suitable for three gentlemen (no other boarders.) House pleasantly located on North Side. Address will be given to those needing rooms. Address Box [illegible].

TO RENT—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, with first-class board, at reasonable rates, at 232 South Clark street. References given and required.

TO RENT—50 New Pianos, also a large assortment of Pianos, Melodeons and Organs for sale on the most favorable terms. W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—A tract of land near the Junction, 3½ miles south of the City Limits, at $125 per acre. A great bargain. This land is near the Junction of the Michigan Southern, Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne and Rock Island Railroad. GEO. V. BYRD, 101 Dearborn street, corner of Washington.

FOR SALE—Fifteen choice farms. Half are in close proximity to railroad depots and villages near Chicago. Please describe the ideal one required, wanted, and I will furnish it. [illegible]. E. R. CUMMINGS, 139 Clark street.

FOR SALE—A Farm in Whiteside County; contains 225 acres, 160 under cultivation, 70 in meadow, balance heavily timbered. Frame house of two stories, two frame barns, running water, good orchard, &c. Located on Rock River, near Prophetstown. The timber alone can be made to pay the price of the farm in one year. A Railroad is graded to the farm, &c. [illegible]. Inquire at THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall.

FOR SALE—The "Lawrence Manor" Farm. This farm consists of 480 acres, divided into lots of from 100 to 180 acres. [illegible] buildings, orchards, &c., &c., and all in complete order, for a gentleman's country seat and farm combined. Lays within 1½ hours' ride from Chicago, and five minutes walk of New Lenox Depot on Rock Island Railroad. [illegible] would be taken in part payment. Price, $80 per acre.

Lost.

LOST—Or stolen, a large White Dog, with a black ear and eye; [illegible]. Any one giving information or returning said property to F. P. DAVIS, No. [illegible], North Clark street, shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble.

LOST—Between Clark and Indiana street bridges, Sept. 26th, three small account books—[illegible]. Any person returning the same to the subscriber, at 275 Clark street, or leaving them with the Ferry master, will be suitably rewarded. J. C. DAVIS.

LOST—On the route between corner of Clark and South Water streets, Court House, Post Office, Journal Office and [illegible], a Pocket Book containing receipts for [illegible]. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the office of [illegible]. No. 9 [illegible]. [illegible].

LOST—On the afternoon of the 26th inst., between the corner of State and Eighteenth streets and the Home of the Friendless, a Gold Locket. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Drug Store, corner of State and Eighteenth streets.

LOST—On Friday afternoon, from the Five Mile House, a dark bay Pony, between seven and eight years old, a little white spot on his forehead, and a few white hairs on his back near the [illegible], couple of white spots on his back. Any person who will give any information will be liberally rewarded by JOSEPH SCHIRE, 421 South Clark street.

Strayed.

STRAYED—From the subscriber on the 9th inst., from the third house east of Wood street, on Carroll street, a dark brown pony horse, six years old, heavy tail and mane, white spot on forehead and about [illegible] hands high. Any one giving information where the same is will be suitably rewarded. N. S. GAGE.

STRAYED.—Taken up by the subscriber on the 19th instant, nine head of Steers and Oxen. Parties owning them will prove property, pay charges and take them away. TRABER & CRAWFORD, Cicero, Cook County, Ill.

STRAYED OR STOLEN On the 20th inst., a white horse, 5 years old, short thick mane, and long thin tail. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning him to the owner, on Bremer street, 2d house from the park between Hurd and Elm streets, North Division. L. HEFFNER.

Found.

FOUND—Taken up on Monday, 19th September, a White Horse, which the owner can have by proving charges and applying at the Union [illegible], No. 54 & 56 [illegible] street.

Wanted.

WANTED—Correspondence, by a Widow Lady, aged 25, rather prepossessing in appearance, [illegible]. Address [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By a young man who has had several years experience in the Grocery business, a situation in a Grocery, or at some useful occupation. Good reference. Address "A. B." Tribune Office.

WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, two or three furnished rooms in a good locality, without board. Address Box 3078.

WANTED—For the Government, in the Quartermaster's Department, at St. Louis, Laborers at $40 per month and rations. Teamsters at $45 per month and rations. Free transportation furnished from Chicago. Apply at the Government Office, 132½ So. Water street, Chicago, Illinois. O. M. SACKOR, Government Agent.

WANTED—A Partner with a few thousand dollars, either silent or active, to engage in the Pacific business. Good business [illegible] on rent to any one desiring of investing in a paying business centrally located. Address "G. [illegible]," Box 1924, Chicago P. O.

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—Substitutes and Recruits for this city. The highest cash Bounty. Can have your choice of any Regiment, Artillery, Infantry, or Cavalry. Good wages and good board here. A few men can be secured officers' positions. 84 Dearborn street. LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Volunteers for one year to fill the quota of the Second Ward. The highest bounty paid. Come, boys, step forward. You are not gone as Substitutes; have the honor of [illegible]. Apply at the Head Recruiting Office, 84 Dearborn street. LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Recruits and Volunteers for one year to fill the quota of the 13th Ward. The highest cash bounty paid. Boys, this is your last chance; [illegible]. Apply at the Head Recruiting Office, 84 Dearborn street. LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Recruits and volunteers for one year to fill the quota of this city and county. The highest cash bounty paid. A few men can have non-commissioned officers' positions. Boys, this is your last chance. 84 Dearborn street. LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Volunteers and Recruits for one year to fill the quota of the 16th Ward. The highest cash bounty paid. Come now, as soon as you are mustered. Apply at the head recruiting office, 84 Dearborn street. LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—

100 VOLUNTEERS,
100 VOLUNTEERS,
100 VOLUNTEERS,
100 VOLUNTEERS,
100 VOLUNTEERS.

For Cook County. The highest price paid. Come and see us, at any rate, and get the highest price, at 55 South Clark street. J. A. COLBY & CO.

WANTED

SUBSTITUTES,
Wanted,
SUBSTITUTES,
Wanted,
SUBSTITUTES,
FOR COOK COUNTY.

The highest price paid cash down, at 55 South Clark street. J. A. COLBY & CO.

WANTED—To furnish Substitutes for drafted men.

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WANTED—To furnish Substitutes for drafted men for Cook County, at the lowest prices, by J. A. COLBY & CO. 55 Clark street. Call and see us, at any rate.

WANTED—Recruits for Cook County.

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WANTED—Recruits for Cook County.
WANTED—Recruits for Cook County. The highest price paid. Come and see and be satisfied at 55 Clark street. J. A. COLBY & CO.

WANTED—300 Ladies and Gentlemen from all parts of the West, to act as agents for the sale of Butterick's Patterns for cutting Ladies' Dresses, and all kinds of children's clothing. Will sell in every family. No capital required. STACY & WILDER, Box 15, up stairs, McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago. P. O. Box 3396.

WANTED—$600 Bounty paid to Recruits enlisting in the 18th U. S. Infantry. Recruiting Office, 123 Dearborn street. JOSEPH L. HORR, 1st Lieut. 18th Infantry, Recruiting Officer.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—The Hotel Stand situated in Lyons, Cook county, Illinois, ten miles from Chicago, on the Naperville road, and about four blocks from the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The hotel is doing a good business, and is offered for sale on easy terms. Inquire on the premises. WM. LUTZ, Lyons, Ill.

FOR SALE—A splendid four year old horse, will work with any other team. Makes his mile in three minutes. Inquire of Mr. J. Hoffman, livery stable, 46 Franklin street, where he may be seen, or to Dr. E. HONSINGER, 77 Lake street.

FOR SALE—A Piano for County Scrip, to facilitate enlistments. Price $[illegible]. Address "G K," P. O. Box 3221.

FOR SALE—A Drug Store doing a good business, in a thriving town, with a large country trade around it. Price $[illegible]. Address P. O. Box 98, Grand Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE—Steam Saw Mill or Machinery, at the head of the upper rapids on the Mississippi river. Engine 15 inch cylinder, 34 inch stroke, two boilers, [illegible]. Also a Shingle machine. All in complete order. Will trade for logs or lumber, or will sell cheap for cash. [illegible]. Address SHEPPARD & GATES, Cordova, Ill.

FOR SALE—One 6 octave Reed Organ, one 5 octave double reed Melodeon, one 5 octave portable Melodeon. All second-hand and in good order. For sale cheap, at No. 115 Lake st. S. GOOLD.

FOR SALE—Cigars. 10,000 superior Connecticut Seed Cigars, and 5,000 Gold Cigars [illegible]. J. HALE & CO., Real Estate and Commercial Brokers, 96 Washington street, Room 4.

FOR SALE—Two 2 flue Boilers, 40 inches diameter, 16 feet long, in good repair, with breeching, smoke-stack, front, grate bars, &c. Will be sold together or separate, to purchasers may wish. Apply to C. H. SANBORN, 233 Kinzie st.

FOR SALE—Lease of a small commission office (storage room convenient) in some building in South Water street. Rent $150 per month. Also for sale, 3 or 4 tons of [illegible]. Call at the [illegible], 120 Lake street, at 12 o'clock M., or 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—Lease, Building and Fixtures at 222 & 224 Kinzie street, opposite the Wavell House, on First street. Has been used as a Boarding House. Would be suitable for a Packing House, or two Warehouses. Good terms. [illegible]. D. H. HORNE, Auction and Commission, 97 Washington street.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a lot of first class Tubs, suitable for Packers, Distillers or Brewers. Also a large assortment of Wine Casks. KNAPP & CO., 173 S. Water st.

FOR SALE—Horses, a Span of large gray Horses for sale at 140 West Madison street.

FOR SALE—Notice to Stamp Collectors. Any person wishing to purchase a collection of 400 rare Stamps will do well by addressing "O. R. O." Box 3193.

FOR SALE—The stock of Goods and Fixtures of a country store, on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, &c. The store, building and the two acres of ground. Good dwelling for two years at a very low rent. The goods were all purchased in the last eleven months. [illegible]. Inquire of C. COOK & CO., Chicago.

FOR SALE—2,500 tons of Upland Prairie Hay, Baster pressed. Address GEORGE W. GREEN, Paris, Ill.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a steam flouring and grist mill, known as the Eagle Mills, at Princeton, Illinois, with four run of French Burrs, capable of grinding one hundred bushels of flour every twenty four hours, with a three-story warehouse attached, with a capacity for storing 15,000 bushels of grain, located on the track of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Will be sold on favorable terms. For particulars apply on the premises, or address PETSON & BOSS, Princeton.

FOR SALE—One 40 horse power Tubular Boiler, one 25 horse power two-flue Boiler, one 30 horse power, one 25 horse power, one 40 horse power and one 60 horse power Stationary Engines; one Engine and one Portable Grist Mill; lot of patterns for Foundry. Inquire at 263 State street, or address Post Office Box 2539.

FOR SALE—A Grocery doing a first class business. The building and lease of ground will be sold if desired. For particulars inquire on the premises, corner of Wood and Lake sts., or to L. H. O'CONNOR, 66 State street.

FOR SALE—Valuable Stave and Lumber Mill. In consequence of the decease of other business, the proprietor offers for sale their Stave and Lumber Mill situated in one of the most desirable points in the Northwest with access to Railroad and water transportation. [illegible]. Machinery new and capable of making 15,000 dressed tight staves and heading, and 10,000 feet of lumber per day. [illegible]. A good customer will be treated with on liberal terms, and a good location for a young man. Reference as to character of machinery, and all particulars of the business, is made to JONES & CHAPIN, Dealers in Staves and Cooperage, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A first class Livery Stable, centrally located in the South Division of Chicago, consisting of 18 Horses, 8 Carriages, &c., a complete outfit of Sleighs, Buggies and Harness, with a long established run of custom. The present owner is about to retire from business, and will sell at a bargain. [illegible]. Apply to JOHN MATTOCKS, Rm. No. 14 Telegraph Building.

FOR SALE—Two thorough bred mares, from Long Island, N. Y., are for sale on reasonable terms. One is a chestnut sorrel, seven years old, and has a colt by her side. [illegible]. Also, the furniture in the Parkins House, Tiskilwa, and the house is to let or for sale. Inquire on the premises at Tiskilwa, Bureau county, Illinois, of JAS. H. MARTIN.

FOR SALE—500 barrels refuse salt, good for stock, hides, &c., on consignment, and for sale in lots at low figures. Also, orders promptly filled for fine and coarse salt at the lowest market prices, by J. S. TAYLOR, 13 LaSalle street.

FOR SALE—One No. 1 Gates Hay Press—been run about two months. Inquire of J. J. HANKINS, 209 South Water st. P. O. Box 3776.

Boarding.

BOARDING—A suit of unfurnished rooms, with board, can be obtained at 52 Fourth avenue. Day boarders can also be accommodated with day board. References exchanged.

BOARDING—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with a furnished room and board at No. 70 Third avenue.

BOARDING—A pleasant parlor, furnished suitable for man and wife or two single men; also one large unfurnished room, with board, at No. 30 South Clinton street.

BOARDING—An Unfurnished Front Room with Board. Apply at 256 Ohio, second block east of Clark street.

BOARDING—A pleasant unfurnished front room, with board, corner of Ann and Fulton streets, two blocks from Randolph street railway.

BOARDING—A party of five would like to obtain board in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Any one having a larger house than is required for their own use, [illegible]. Good city reference can be given. Address, giving location, Lock Drawer 6061, Chicago P. O.

BOARDING—A furnished front room, suitable for two gentlemen, also, a suite of unfurnished rooms, [illegible]. Apply to No. 222 Indiana street.

Wanted.

WANTED—Please do [illegible] gentleman who borrowed a carpet bag [illegible].

WANTED—A situation by a [illegible]. Teacher, by a member of [illegible]. [illegible]. Address [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By a man of [illegible] a situation in a Retail store [illegible]. Tribune Office.

WANTED—A first class [illegible] maker wishes a situation in a [illegible]. Box 270, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—One or two unfurnished rooms, with board [illegible]. [illegible].

WANTED—By a [illegible] acquainted with [illegible]. Address "W K," [illegible].

WANTED—$3,000. By a [illegible] to take half interest in a [illegible] Brewery, [illegible]. Address BREWER, P. O. Box [illegible].

WANTED—A girl for general housework in a family of [illegible]. Apply at Room 1, No. 124 Dearborn street.

WANTED—A situation by a respectable young girl, to cook, wash and iron in a private family. [illegible]. Apply at 177, corner of A[illegible] streets.

WANTED—A home for a [illegible], a bright, healthy [illegible] about 4 years old. [illegible]. P. O. Box 3964.

WANTED—A situation as housekeeper or cook in a private family in the city or country. [illegible]. Inquire at 95 Market street, or address HAR[illegible] RACK, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—By a respectable French Lady, a situation as [illegible] in a gentleman's family, in city or country. [illegible]. [illegible]. Address Mrs. D. PRATT, in attendance. [illegible] Box 1659.

WANTED—A good girl to do housework in a small family. [illegible]. Inquire at 109 Lake street, up stairs.

WANTED—Women to go to the country to work on a farm [illegible]. For particulars inquire at CHARLES [illegible] Photograph Rooms at 142 Lake street.

WANTED—A situation for an English girl to do [illegible] in a house or private family. Apply at the [illegible] Intelligence Office, 71 Monroe street.

WANTED—On the first of [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]. P. O. Box 465, or A. BOWN, 213 [illegible].

WANTED—A Wet Nurse, [illegible] apply at my office 219 Madison street, between [illegible] A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M. DR. JOHN [illegible].

WANTED—A Cutter [illegible] town, who is willing to [illegible]. [illegible]. Post Office.

WANTED—A furnished [illegible] without board, within [illegible] the Court House. Address "F, F. [illegible]" [illegible].

WANTED—Carpenters and [illegible] to work on the [illegible] College at Evanston. [illegible]. The highest wages paid. [illegible] a good American woman as laundress. REV. W. P. JONES.

WANTED—A situation in a [illegible] store, by a young man who has had [illegible] experience, and has just returned from [illegible]. [illegible] Rock Island, Illinois.

WANTED—A good cook, [illegible] and ironer. Protestant preferred. [illegible]. Apply at the Tribune office.

WANTED—Clerks, bookkeepers, salesmen, porters, bar-keepers, &c., and all situations, should apply at the [illegible] Business Agency, 84 Dearborn street. [illegible].

WANTED—A bookkeeper with some experience, as agent to travel [illegible]. [illegible]. Dearborn street, Room 5. [illegible].

WANTED—Stove Mounters, Moulders. Apply at 238 & 240 Lake street. [illegible].

WANTED—A situation as [illegible] keeper, by an experienced man, [illegible] English and German. [illegible]. [illegible] Agency, 84 Dearborn street. [illegible].

WANTED—By beginning of October, a small house or cottage in a [illegible]. [illegible]. Drawer 6046, P. O.

WANTED—A first class [illegible] Washer and Ironer, for a small family. [illegible]. Address "COOK," Box 6525, P. O. [illegible].

WANTED—An experienced [illegible]. Also a cook [illegible]. Good wages will be given. Call for one week at [illegible] N. LaSalle street.

WANTED—A Partner in a [illegible] Eating and Drinking Saloon, [illegible]. [illegible] at 86 Dearborn st.

WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, a pleasant unfurnished room [illegible]. [illegible]. Box 3076.

WANTED—Board by a young [illegible] French gentleman in a private family. [illegible]. Address "A. dell," Tribune office.

WANTED—To rent, by a widow lady, a small furnished house [illegible]. [illegible]. 3115.

WANTED—A House by November 1st. Would like a small house [illegible]. [illegible].

WANTED—A nice furnished Room, by a gentleman. South side preferred. Address Box 1728.

WANTED—A situation as a [illegible] or Traveling Agent, by a [illegible] man conversant in the French, English, Italian and Scandinavian languages, [illegible]. [illegible] G. H. P. O. Box 3131.

WANTED—A great bargain chance, for disabled soldiers [illegible] [illegible]. Address SAMUEL [illegible], Chicago, Ill. Office 16 Portland Block.

WANTED—The attention of Ladies. Dr. A. DUMAS, from New [illegible], 25 years experience, dedicates his [illegible]. [illegible]. P. O. Drawer 6152, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A Rare Chance, good paying business now [illegible]. [illegible]. Dearborn street, Room No. 4.

WANTED—Information of [illegible] Noon, formerly of Watertown, Wis. [illegible]. [illegible]. Address THOS. B. NOON, Mound City, Ill.

WANTED—To rent a house containing from 8 to 10 rooms [illegible]. [illegible]. Address Box 2349, or call at [illegible] street.

WANTED—A good [illegible] one that understands [illegible] engine, at 229 & 231 [illegible] street.

WANTED—To make the acquaintance of some young lady [illegible]. [illegible]. Address CHA[illegible], Box 4294.

WANTED—A situation as [illegible] keeper for Retail Store by a [illegible] understand the business. Salary not [illegible]. Address P. O. Box 3193.

WANTED—To rent a house, furnished or unfurnished, [illegible] located. [illegible]. Address "M," Box 4937.

WANTED—Six or eight Carpenters. Apply at 93 [illegible] street.

WANTED—A man with a thousand dollars capital [illegible]. [illegible]. Address Drawer [illegible], Ill.

WANTED—A girl to do housework. Inquire at [illegible] street, on West [illegible], south side.

WANTED—To rent a [illegible] with four or more rooms [illegible] and Carroll streets, [illegible]. Address with terms Box 1714.

WANTED—Board for [illegible] of five—two ladies and [illegible]. [illegible]. G. A. M., Tribune Office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Coopers. [illegible] Ale Barrel Coopers can [illegible].

WANTED—A situation [illegible] wholesale grocery house by a [illegible]. [illegible].

WANTED—A situation as [illegible] accountant in a mercantile or [illegible]. [illegible]. Address P. O. Box 483.

WANTED—From two to [illegible] thousand head of sheep [illegible]. [illegible].

WANTED—By Boynton [illegible]. [illegible].

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city (per week)	$.25
" " " (per quarter)	$3.25
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	$12.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months	6.00
Tri-Weekly, per year	6.00
Weekly, single copy one year	2.00
" " six months	1.25
Clubs of four copies, one year	7.00
" ten "	[illegible]
" twenty "	30.00

And to the latter club, one copy extra to the person getting it up.

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1864.

OUR CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

On the third page of this issue we give a list of the campaign documents and their contents, issued by the TRIBUNE COMPANY. They will be found fixed ammunition, always ready for the doctrines of the rebellion and its open and secret allies in the North. Many thousand of those documents have already found their way throughout the North and in the army. Loyal men who love Liberty, Loyalty and Lincoln will do well to remember that it is the most efficient, while it is the easiest campaign service they can render, is to circulate these and similar documents both at home and among soldiers.

THE NEWS.

The reports brought from the army of the Potomac indicate that the present comparative quiet in military affairs does not promise to be of much longer continuance. Lee is getting very uneasy at the tokens of trouble in the valley. Sheridan's successes have cost the rebels sore. Up to Sunday morning Sheridan had fought two battles, overwhelmed the enemy in defeat, captured, wounded, and killed over twelve thousand rebels, being one-half of Early's force; scattered a large portion of the other half, demoralized the remainder, captured three-fourths of the enemy's artillery, and pushed his advance over one hundred miles. This was done in six days. That may be called "a vigorous prosecution of the war." We rather like Phil. Sheridan's Peace Commission, and augur great things therefrom if it can be kept up only a little while longer.

But evidently distress has come to sit upon Richmond. Advices by refugees, which it will be safe to discount at fifty per cent, say that the rebels are actually beginning to pack up some of their Government property to be ready for removal. Whether they have done so or not they will not have any very lucky moving day if Sheridan gets possession of the Lynchburg Railroad, now just under his grasp, and Grant succeeds in capturing the roads South of Richmond, whereof the rebels are in growing dread. The war looks well and promising in Virginia.

The rebel raiders in Sherman's rear have already played some havoc with the railroad line, though the experience of both sides in this war should have taught us that military railroad building is nearly as rapid as the march of any raiders in gray or blue. The dauntless locomotive comes scornfully screeching along over the restored track almost before the last raider has got out of sight. The wires below Chattanooga having been cut yesterday, our news from Rosseau is meagre, not otherwise than of a generally encouraging character. He holds the rebels under Forrest in check and has driven them back from Pulaski.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty," is an eternal nuisance the Price of Missouri. When his annual visits and harryings of her communities have reached the effect of stirring up to arms every loyal or lukewarm man in Missouri, we shall hear no more of Daddy Price. He is probably on his last raid, for the tokens are that this time he will call out a loyal avalanche upon him which will finish him and his ragged rebels. Mower and Steele are in his rear, and if he escapes there will be blundering somewhere. Meanwhile there may be and already have been some Union reverses. Pilot Knob is in danger if not already fallen—and rebel hordes have within a day or two realized some small successes, such as, for instance, the capture of a train on the North Missouri Railroad, at Centralia, barbarously butchering thirty soldiers, and afterwards submitting their bodies to atrocities that would make a Feejeean blush. Our St. Louis dispatch states that there is every reasonable probability that Price is making for Jefferson City, but ventures to convey the fact that nothing is very clearly known about it. We shall know in a few days.

Our Washington advices both of yesterday, and our delayed specials of Tuesday night are full of interest, comprising a wide range of military and general news and gossip at the Capital. Cabinet rumors are discussed, and the picture is given of Ex-Secretary Blair, with his own head under his arm, raising his Roman father who he says calls down the headsman's stroke. Well, if a Blair may be made antidote to a Blair the family may be put to some use after all.

Our Washington dispatch states that Gen. Hooker has received an appointment, whereby we take it, he succeeds Gen. Heintzelman. Fighting Joe Hooker, from present prospects in this department, will find dull work. But he is an officer of clear head, unswerving devotion to loyalty, and will find ample scope for all his other good qualities, if all the home rebels call out the other in a smaller or larger way, it will be the worse for them.

Our market column by telegraph as well as local, will be studied with interest by everybody and his wife. The gold market had an easy day of it, and stood at all points from 193 to 194, and closed at 193½. The New York dry goods market, and its decline on the week, will be found in our dispatch. Not that your madam can buy Betsey a pinafore or farthing cheaper than seven days ago. The decline has not got down to us yet. Paterfamilias will not find coals nor butter the cheaper for the light fantastic lowering of gold, any more than you could warm yourself at an aurora borealis. But there is a comfortable promise of better times and lower prices by and by. Meanwhile, trust in Providence," speak well of the Union, help the poor, use sugar sparingly, which where you will but not in loyalty. Presently we shall all round this now dimly looming Cape of Good Hope.

We do not weary of admiring that grand national salute that on last Thursday roared and bellowed along Grant's lines, from the throats of a thousand cannon, in honor of Sheridan's victory of the 19th inst. The hundred and ninety guns of the 18th Corps alone fired eighteen hundred rounds. The 10th Corps buried twenty-eight tons of iron at the rebels, on the breath of fifty-five hundred pounds of powder. But there is coming in November a grander "shotted salute," when every loyal hand raised to cheer for our boys in blue, shall launch a ballot full at the heart of this accursed rebellion.

THE COUNTY BOUNTY.

After much argument and wrangling the Board of Supervisors adopted the advice of the TRIBUNE and voted $300 bounty to every volunteer and conscripted man held to service. This is right. It is simple equity. It is the proper method whereby the burden of the draft is distributed on the shoulders of all. There are scores and, perhaps, hundreds of wealthy men in the county who are either over 45 years or physically exempt. By levying a special tax on property of half a million, this class of persons will be obliged to contribute to the fund to procure volunteers, or help compensate those who are drafted. We believe in making property bear its share of the obligation. By paying $300 to each drafted man he is enabled to procure a substitute by adding on a reasonable sum of his own; or if he cannot procure one then he will receive something handsome for his loss of time. The Ward Committees are making up money to add $100 cash to the county bounty of $300, to be given to each substitute, volunteer, or conscript. This makes $400 each man will receive in addition to his Government pay, clothes, and rations, for a year's military service. If the war lasts that long—the whole amounting to a sum, which, it must be admitted, is very liberal compensation, more, by considerable, than most of those drafted or volunteering could earn at home in the same period of time. We believe in making those who stay at home pay a fair compensation to those who go to the wars to fight in the defence of the nation, and we believe, furthermore, that every man should pay in proportion to his property. Making the assessment in the form of a tax, this end is attained. The mean and stingy men; the over-age and exempt men; the aliens, growing rich among us—will help make up the soldiers' fund, according to their respective means. The towns must also help to raise the bounty for the poorer wards. This, too, is only proper. We say again, that the action of the Supervisors was right, and will be approved by the people. It will cause the burden to be borne cheerfully, and abstract the sting from it.

Union Speaking at Elgin.—Mr. [illegible] will address the people of Elgin, [illegible], to-morrow (Friday) evening.